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Early Army Accounts.

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AMONGST the records of the old Pipe Office, now transferred to the Public Record Office, is a set of accounts relating to the employment of money advanced by the Treasury to agents or contractors for defraying the expenses of various departments of the Public Service; and contemporary with the Pipe is another set, that of the Audit Office, dealing with exactly the same subjects, and serving as a check upon the former.

These documents, with a few exceptions, range in point of date from the reign of Henry VIII. to 1832; and though to all outward appearance commonplace and uninteresting, would well repay the investigation of the historian. Little or no use has, however, yet been made of them, though some of the army victualling accounts of the Pipe were referred to by the late Professor Brewer.

Although the entries are of a meagre character, yet it is possible to ascertain from them many facts of considerable importance, and even to work out a connected theory with regard to a given subject, with the assistance of the dates, which are recorded with great minuteness. Above all, such entries have the merit of being an uninterested, and, as it were, accidental record of the events to which they refer.

Amongst these accounts, which embrace almost every conceivable subject of revenue, those of the Army stand out as at once the fullest and the most important. Under this head are included many branches of the service, but the only ones of any great interest are the two which contain the accounts of the contractors and Paymasters of the Forces.

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The earliest of these accounts are important for the light they throw on the constitution of the English army in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., especially with regard to the employment of regular troops for field and garrison service, and of mercenaries.

Hallam, in his well-known sketch of the military polity of this country, made light of the importance both of the paid and disciplined troops raised by contracts with great noblemen, and of the permanent garrisons maintained on the Scotch Borders especially, and abroad; though with regard to the latter, he admits that his information is deficient, while he makes no mention at all of mercenaries.

The evidence of these accounts, however, shows the ease with which a body either of foreign harquebusiers and lancers, or of efficient English archers and men-at-arms could be raised by the Government; whilst the frequent entries for the pay and victualling of the garrisons in the North of England, the Channel Islands, and abroad, and the extensive scale upon which they were conducted, would argue the employment of a large number of permanent troops on this service.

During the latter years of the reign of Henry VIII., and almost the whole of that of Edward VI., constant warfare was carried on with both France and Scotland.

The plan of the operations may be well understood from a perusal of these accounts. They were like the policy which dictated them, of a very desultory character, extending chiefly to the planting and maintaining of Border garrisons and depôts. The items, "pay of the garrisons," and "charge of the victualling," recur with unvarying monotony. Examples will be familiar in the case of Berwick, Newcastle, Wark, and Holy Island on the Scotch frontiers, and of Havre, Boulogne and Calais in France.

In 1542, the Earl of Rutland, as Lord Warden, with the Lords Anguyshe, Nevell, and Latimer, commanded 3,000 men on the Scotch Border. During this and the following years strict musters were held of the garrisons, watchmen and spies were liberally employed, and the neighbouring militia occasionally called out to assist the regular troops.

A little later a body of 3,000 "Hispaniarden,

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Italians, and Albanoies," were serving under foreign leaders, in the garrisons and camps on the Border; and there were also present, on this service a company of "Almaynes," and one of "Iryshmen."

As early as the year 1545-8, we have an account of the expenses incurred in discharging the king's debts for provisions of war purchased in the "base partes of Ducheland," as well as in levying "8 Ansignes of Almayne fotemen in the parts of High Almayne."

In 1548 the Government contracted with Sir Conrade Courtepennycke, to furnish 3,000 "Launcknights" out of the districts of Hamburg and Lubeck.

The rebellions in England in the year 1549, gave occasion for the employment of both native levies and mercenaries, though there is no mention here of the German troops maintained at Calais and brought over to meet this emergency. The readiest plan of raising an English force was again found to consist in entering into contracts with certain nobles. Thus the Earl of Warwick and Sir W. Willoughby are empowered, by letters patent, to put in array the king's subjects within their jurisdiction, "meete and hable for the warres," against the rebels in Norfolk. These levies must not be confused with the compulsory service of the militia. The troops engaged were highly paid, the two commanders receiving respectively 100s. and 40s. a day; captains and petcaptains of horse 6s. and 3s.; lances 1s. 4d., and men-at-arms 9d.; while captains and petcaptains of foot received 4s. and 2s.; foot soldiers 6d., and gunners 8d. A surgeon, chaplain, cook, armourer, and lacquey, all receive the same stipend, 1s. With respect to arms, an entry occurs of the cost of 4 dozen bows and 4 score sheaves of arrows, £13 10s.

Gunpowder, either "Corne" for ordnance, or "Sarpentyne" for harquebuses cost 1s. per pound.

One curious entry is for the cost of a craft to cruise about Lynn, "for feare of th'enny-myes, and to put upp the boyes in the haven, yf nede sholde requyre." Mary acting apparently by the advice of Philip, brought over, in 1557-8, 3,000 Almaynes, the expenses of whose maintenance are here recorded. This is the only event of importance recorded

during the reign, except the expenses of the force raised, but never employed for the relief of Calais.

In the first and second years of Elizabeth there is an account of the pay of the yeomen of the guard, both about the Queen's person and in the Tower. The former, whose numbers varied from 130 to 250, received 40s. a month, or 1s. 4d. a day. The lieutenant of the Tower, Sir Edward Warner, had a yearly salary of £200; the gentleman-porter £24 6s.; and 27 yeomen warders £12 3s. 4d. each.

The expenses of the army under Warwick, before Newhaven, are largely composed of the charges of coat and conduct money for troops from various countries. Amongst other interesting entries are the pay of the "Blew-mantle" pursuivant-at-arms, 2s. a day, and 6d. for his servant; and 4 preachers at 5s. each, with two assistants at 8d. a day.

Curious specimens of orthography occur in the spelling throughout, of "phiph" for fife, and "Roane" for Rouen. The following entry is significant as to the state of the returned troops:—"The Maior of Rye, for the halfe of the fire whiche was made for the purging of the ayre—XIIIs."

Except the northern rebellion and the force raised for the pursuit of the rebel earls into Scotland there is little mention of anything but Irish affairs till the Armada. From 1568 to 1584 we have entries which show the progress of English authority, in the accounts relating to the victualling of Cork, Waterford, Galway, and Limerick.

The following order for raising troops for Ireland resembles a commission of array. The Earl of Bedford was instructed in 1574 to levy, as Lord-Lieutenant, 1,000 men in the counties of Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, properly armed for the Irish war. The following directions are given for their equipment. Among every hundred men are to be 3 score "shott," 40 harquebusiers, and 20 archers. The remainder is made up of 20 pikemen, and 20 billmen or halberdiers.

Some light is thrown on the forces at the disposal of the nation at the time of the threatened invasion of the Armada by an account of the expenses of the camps in Essex and Kent. In the former were assembled, under Leicester, who received £6 a day as general, 938 lances in 28 companies, and

11,162 foot in 50 companies. In the latter there seem to have been only 65 lances, 85 light-horse, with 186 carbines, and 3,113 foot in 21 companies.

Among the most prominent of the local levies are the London train-bands—held in such contempt by Leicester—with Sir T. Leighton and Sir N. Bacon as colonels of the companies. An item in the account is the making of “VI severall pictures of Babington, Barnewell, and other traytors for speciall causes.”

The assistance given by Elizabeth, after the defeat of the Armada, to Henry IV., is shown by the considerable expenses incurred in the maintenance of the English troops on the Continent. The “Old Bands” of the Low Countries were reinforced, and an English army served in Brittany, Normandy, and Picardy, costing, in the former case, as much as £250,000 in four years for the charges of 3,000 men.

The average cost of the pay and entertainment of each soldier appears to have been at this time 4s. 8d. a week. The title of lieutenant is now generally substituted for petcaptain.

As might be expected, the course of war-like operations in the last three reigns is chiefly traced through the accounts of the army contractors. These are interesting in themselves as displaying the enterprise of the English merchants, as well as the price of commodities, and their distribution in the counties.

The importance of this subject cannot be over-estimated when we remember how large a share of the difficulties of the nation at the time of the Armada was caused by defective commissariat arrangement.

A very regular table of the average wholesale prices of grain, cattle, &c., might be compiled from these accounts. The localities of their production, too, are fairly uniform; thus the midland counties supply cattle, the eastern grain, Cambridge and Suffolk butter, cheese, and bacon, and the north coal. Much cost and labour were expended in conveying fuel to distant garrisons. Thus timber had to be exported to Ireland, faggots and coal to the Channel Islands, Scotland, and France. With regard to this subject a curious exaction is extant in an account in the reign of

Henry VIII. of the cost of making “Talwoode, Billetes, and faggottes, as wel within H.M. owne woodes as in all other woodes to whomsoever they apperteyne within the countie of Kente.”

With respect to rations, the troops do not appear to have fared very sumptuously; the following are some of the allowances to the army in Ireland between 1598 and 1604:—

Beef (salt or fresh) or pork 1 to 2 lbs. per man once a week.

Newland fish and John Dory $1\frac{1}{2}$ fish, or 6 to 8 herrings, or one ling among five, once a week.

1 to 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ pints of pease or oatmeal, or $\frac{1}{2}$ pound rice twice a week.

$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of butter twice a week.

1 pound of cheese once a week.

1 pound of biscuits a day.

The clothing was somewhat expensive for the times, though noticeable for the small difference in price between the uniform of officer and private. That of the former cost from 53s. 10d. to 62s. 10d.; of the latter, from 32s. 10d. to 41s. 2d. In connection with the clothing of the Irish army at this period, we meet with the names of two contractors, Ury. Babington and Robert Bromley, both London merchants, notorious as the perpetrators of one of the most gigantic frauds in the history even of our commissariat. The particulars of the case will be found in the Exchequer Decree Book, 12 and 13 James I. It will be sufficient to mention here that these worthies pocketed about £180,000 of public money, by keeping nearly half the troops without clothes for a number of years, suppressing the evidence of the officers by a lavish distribution of hush-money.

The only remaining event of importance in the reign of Elizabeth is an account of the expenses of levying a force for the suppression of Essex's attempt. We know that it was with some difficulty that a small force could be collected in August, 1599, to resist a threatened invasion, and the recurrence of the difficulty is expressed in the preamble of the account: “For the better and speedier ordering of such things as are necessary to H.M. safety.” It does not say much for the quality of these hasty levies that a claim for compensation for goods pillaged

from a neighbouring dwelling during the assault on Essex Court, occurs as an item in this account.

We do not, of course, expect to find much mention of army expenditure during the peaceful reign of James I. The accounts of the expenses of the garrisons of Flushing and Brille are of interest, since they give some idea of the constitution of these military communities.

The garrison of Flushing consisted of 1,500 men, under a governor and a large staff of officers of half military, half municipal standing. The governor, who received £3 a day and escort, was supported by a sort of civil adviser, with the title of councillor of estate, a paymaster, knight-marshal, gentleman porter, water bailiff, and provost marshal, with officers of musters, cannoneers, &c.

Brille, with a garrison of 500, had the same arrangements on a smaller scale.

We are not surprised at James' anxiety to get the place off his hands, when we learn that the garrison of Flushing cost upwards of £25,000 a year, and that he was chiefly dependent for advances of money for pay and clothing on the tender mercies of Ury. Babington and Robert Bromley.

The mention of the expeditions to Cadiz and Rhé are interesting from their connection with the grievance of billeting. On their return from Cadiz the troops were distributed, as they had been on a similar occasion in 1597, in the south-western counties, especially in the Isle of Wight, where they were shifted about "so that no part thereof should be more burthened than another."

A fair price, namely, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. a head was paid for quarters, as might be inferred from the fact that payment was made by privy seals or by forced loans from the county. There are several traces of the lax discipline complained of by the people, and one entry is for the cost of a gallows, 2s. 4d., and the funeral of two soldiers, 13s. 6d.

The outfit of a soldier at this time consisted of a suit costing from 43s. to 60s.; shoes, 2s. 8d.; a shirt, 3s. 4d.; stockings, 1s. 6d., and a band, 9d.

In consequence, probably, of the popular discontent some of the troops were moved, in February, 1627, into Northampton, where their expenses were defrayed by the county,

"as is customary on such necessary occasions."

The expenses of the Scotch war of 1638-9 are mentioned, and appear to have been very small, owing to loans and voluntary contributions. A list of Royalist commanders is given, and among them Sir John Suckling as captain of 500 men, not of his own splendid company. The accounts of the pay of Hamilton's army are given, together with that of the Covenanters. Letters of Privy Seal are quoted, empowering the payment to Strafford of £300,000 for levying 8,000 foot and 1,000 horse in Ireland. Part of this was raised by tallies on the soap companies.

The most interesting feature of the accounts during the Civil wars is the mention of the resources of the Parliament.

Every conceivable method of raising money is resorted to, the following being the most in use: Assessments on the counties, private loans at 8 per cent., loans from the public Companies, the Eastern and Western Associations, and the Merchant Adventurers; the revenue of Excise, and the sale of Delinquents' and Church property.

The army expenditure is, of course, very heavy during the period, the greatest cost being incurred between 1645 and 1651—namely, seven and a half millions.

It seems something like retribution that the garrison of Gloucester—a city of the last importance to the Royal cause—should have been maintained out of a third of the profits of the imposition on currants, the hardships of which had been memorable in the last reign in the case of Bates.

There is an account of the expenses of Charles I. at Cowes Castle, his general allowance being £30 a day. His attempt to escape is marked by the gift of £100 to those who had given timely information of his intentions, with a promise of a like sum on future occasions.

Amongst other Parliamentary Generals, Cromwell is mentioned in receipt, as Commander-in-chief, of a salary at the rate of £3,000 a year.

An account occurs of the paying off, at the Restoration, of thirteen regiments of foot, and twelve of horse, which are styled, probably not with their own consent, the Duke of York's, the Duke of Buckingham's, Monk's, &c.

With the Restoration a new military policy was entered on. A small but efficient standing army was at the king's disposal, and the experience of the late war had shown that the possession, and careful maintenance, of strongholds was of more importance than a large army in the field. This policy is enunciated in letters patent for strengthening the garrison of Windsor, and the example was followed in the case of other important posts, at an average cost in each case of from £2,000 to £5,000 a year. The Tower of London was no longer neglected as in former reigns, but was now garrisoned by three companies of Guards.

Far less useful, but more costly, were the foreign garrisons of Dunkirk and Tangier. The former, which was costing at the rate of £135,000 a year, was soon abandoned in favour of Tangier.

The most sanguine expectations were indulged in of the future importance of this post as an addition to our commercial prosperity. It was to be kept up at a yearly cost of £70,000, and its port, which was to be open to all friendly nations, was extensively improved. The management of the place was vested in a committee of the Privy Council, under the title of "Commissioners of the Affairs of Tangeir," to whom, from 1664 to 1680, Samuel Pepys acted as treasurer.

Though the expenses were kept within the assigned limit, the colony was far from a success. The mole took twenty years, and cost a quarter of a million to erect; while the weakness and corruption of the Government in its relations with the natives is marked by several entries. They even encouraged, if they did not hold a monopoly of slavery in the territory.

The organization of the first standing army—"the new raised Guards," as they were called—has been so often explained in connection with some of our historical regiments, that it would be difficult to bring any new matter to light. The rate of pay, and the composition of the different corps will, however, be easily understood from a perusal of the first accounts of the Paymaster-General.

It is interesting to observe, in the total yearly expenses, the enormous increase of

army expenditure in the reign of James II. over that of Charles. Thus the cost of the army had risen from £220,000 in 1683, and £288,000 in 1684, to £588,000 in 1685, and £689,000 in 1686.

In connection with the camp at Hounslow, in the latter reign, we find several entries for compensation for wilful damages committed by the troops upon neighbouring owners.

There are several accounts of money spent in assisting the Revolution. Funds were raised by recourse to various expedients for anticipating the revenue—from the collectors of Excise, the hearth-money, the Post-office, and the temporalities of the vacant See of York. One item is for the pay of messengers "to and from the Gentlemen of Notts and Derby to appear and send in horses."

The pay and victualling of the troops employed from 1688 to 1698 in Ireland are mentioned in several accounts. The composition of the forces in the early part of the campaign is apparent in the titles of the brigades called Prince Frederick's, Prince Christian's, Prince George's, the Finish, the Leland, the Oldenburgh, &c. Among the accounts of the Dutch train of artillery serving in this campaign occurs the interesting entry, "for money lost when surprized by General Sarsfield, £650." Of interest in connection with the Irish war are some accounts which help to explain the Commissariat frauds of Shales and Robinson. In the case of the former, who provided three hundred horses at £10 each for the Irish war, the charge of 1s. 4d. a night for the keep of each was charged to the Government at the very time when the Commissary-General was letting them out for harvest work to the farmers of Cheshire. Even in the accounts of the expedition for the relief of Londonderry, as throughout the campaign, considerable peculations were detected.

It is curious to note that, among the names of the vessels mentioned in these last accounts, and which were chiefly named according to political or religious partisanship, there occur, whether by accident or design, the names of the *Anne and Sarah*, and the *John and Anne*.

There remain to be mentioned the accounts of the campaign in Flanders, of the English division taken prisoners at Brillega, and, later still, of the forces employed to

suppress the Jacobite rebellions; but from this time onwards the entries, though fuller, have no longer the same historical value.

Old Glasgow.*

STIRRING as it does the dust of many ages, to any one familiar with the modern aspects of the city whose history has been written anew by Mr. Macgeorge, the first impression conveyed must be that of the most salient and striking contrast. It matters not in what channel our sympathies run, whether we admire the skill and enterprise which under favouring circumstances have enabled an eleventh-rate town† to outstrip every rival, or are repelled by the ceaseless din and turmoil, the surcharged and smoke-laden air, inseparable from a great shipping port and industrial centre—a very hive of busy industry, from whence, on the swift wings of steam, freights are borne to and fro from almost every corner of the habitable globe—this impression is only deepened by further reflection.

Ascending the height on the banks of the Molendinar, now occupied by the Necropolis, over square miles of ground compactly built on and densely populated, full in view extends the modern city, while beneath and around us lies at once its cradle and its grave. It is indeed difficult to realize that on the opposing slope of the ravine, where severe in every outline and grimy in colour rises the cathedral, is the very spot, celebrated by Joceline, where stood the little cemetery with its early cross, the nucleus of all that was to come, “encircled by a delicious density of overshadowing trees.” These trees were but the fringe, the cemetery itself a little clearing in a mighty forest, from countless ages the haunt of the boar and the urus, “great in strength and in speed, sparing neither man nor beast, it came in sight of,”

* “Old Glasgow: the Place and the People. From the Roman Occupation to the Eighteenth Century.” By Andrew Macgeorge. Glasgow: Blackie and Son, 1880.

† As stated by Mr. Macgeorge (p. 93), this was the actual status of Glasgow in 1556, or the period of the Reformation, its population not exceeding 4,500.

while through its glades, and in the open valleys, browsed reindeer, red deer, and roe, the ready prey of wolves and wild huntsmen. The great strath, now covered with every appliance of human industry and thoroughly subordinated to the purposes of man, was then but mere and marsh land, through which rolling turbid in flood, or its broad reaches gleaming in the summer's sun, the river found a devious and ever-shifting course. On either hand, broken by shagged and bosky ravines, where foamed affluents of the main stream, to the dark and muiry uplands, the ground rose in gentle undulations, covered with the magnificent growth of untamed Nature, a wilderness of tangled woods and running waters—a scene to delight the eye and inspire the soul of poet or of painter, had such then existed. Traces, indeed, are not wanting that man was there but closely assimilated to the wild life around him. Once covered by the waters of a great tidal estuary, in whose deeply embayed sands its docks are excavated, at various depths throughout the area of the modern city, canoes have been found cut out of solid oak, small and salmon coble-shaped, or sometimes extending to thirty feet in length. To these wrecked and submerged relics of an early race may be added from the district around those scant remains of fixed habitations noticed by Mr. Macgeorge (p. 38).

Such, undoubtedly, was the state of things which, through untold ages, preceded “Old Glasgow.” By diligent chronicling of events, by elaborate statistics, by minute urban topography, numerous writers, beginning with that father of local history, M^cUre, have endeavoured to bridge over the gulf between the ancient and modern city, but, except with reference to recent times, have found the materials scanty.

In order to supplement this dearth of definite information, adopting a different method, Mr. Macgeorge's aim is to cast a broader and more philosophic light over the retrospect of twelve centuries. It has been said by a leading statesman that, like the interaction between the great mountain ranges and their lowlands, the politician must gather in mist what to his auditory he returns in rain. So, from a wide and a discursive field, Mr. Macgeorge tries by an inductive process to

give us some idea of what in the various stages of its growth, "Old Glasgow, the Place, and the People," must have been. And if this mode of constructing what we may term comparative history be sufficiently painstaking and exact; if no opportunity of enweaving local facts and circumstances be lost, and advantage be taken of the various cross lights which both science and archæology have placed at the service of the modern historian; a very reliable picture of the times may be produced.

The principle is specially applicable to a city like Glasgow, which throughout the major portion of its existence was little more than the vassal of and appendage to a great ecclesiastical see, and has only developed a marked individuality of character in times comparatively modern. The little seed-corn was first sown on the banks of the Molendinar, where Kentigern fixed his cell, and exercised the "office of a bishop," and in its "rapid and cold water" was daily accustomed at early morning, despite the "glittering lightning, hail, snow, or storm," to plunge while "in cold and nakedness he chanted on end the whole Psalter." The prescriptive sanctity of the spot, and its connection with Cumbria, induced David, while prince of that province in 1115, to constitute it the seat of a territorial bishopric, with a jurisdiction coterminous with the Cumbrian province, including, it would appear, the wide domain thus quaintly summarized by Wyntoun, when, from Stephen of England, "King Daui wan til his croun"

"All fra the watty of Tese of brede
North on til the watty of Twede,
And fra the watty of Esk be Est
Til of Stanemore the Rere-cors West."

In 1175 the hamlet which had grown up round the ecclesiastical establishment was constituted by William the Lion a bishop's burgh, and the right to hold a fair was added in 1189. Identified in every respect with the fortunes of the see, as the diocese grew in wealth and in importance, so grew the diocesan city, and through many otherwise uneventful centuries Glasgow might have laid claim to the happiness of the people whose annals are uninteresting.

After the *Inquisitio* of David, which deals chiefly with the outlying possessions of the

Church, the most important and the first really direct materials for the historian of the city are found in Joceline's "Life of S. Kentigern." The very legends with which its pages are crowded, have played a part in civic history second only to that of the saint himself, and have borne his fame, if not his name, to thousands who had no idea that the "tree which never grew," had its origin in the green hazel twig which his breath kindled into flame; "the bird that never sang," in the robin he called back to life; "the fish that never swam," in the obedient salmon that restored the Queen of Cadzow's ring; or "that the bell which never rang," finds its prototype in that veritable tintinnabulum in whose unbroken identity through all the changes which must have taken place from the death of Kentigern in the beginning of the seventh down to the middle of the seventeenth century. All this Mr. Macgeorge, and with him many others, would have us believe.

The various subjects suggested by the history of a city in its origin so thoroughly ecclesiastical as Glasgow, are ably dealt with by Mr. Macgeorge in a series of disquisitions, beginning with "The first bishop," then taking up the "Bell and the miracles," "The name of the city," the early church, inhabitants, language, houses, the tenure of property, and rule of the bishops, down to the "Armorial Insignia and City Seals." It is here that we find the legends above referred to exerting their most enduring influence, and it is in this field of inquiry that Mr. Macgeorge has made the most original contributions, both to the work before us and to the history of the commercial metropolis of the west.

This chapter is of course only an abridgment of the more extensive *brochure* on the same subject published for private circulation in 1866,* and embodying a detailed exposition of Mr. Macgeorge's researches into the heraldic achievements both of the city and the bishops who successively held the see. These seals and insignia, whether episcopal, capitular, or civic, have from the earliest to the latest times one feature in common—viz., that the heraldic charges are

* An Enquiry as to the Armorial Insignia of the City of Glasgow. Printed for Private Circulation, 1866.

without exception based upon representations either of S. Kentigern himself or of the legends which have gathered around his name. Down to the close of the thirteenth century, on the various episcopal seals, the saint only is represented without any of the legendary accompaniments, and the earliest common seal of the city is described by Father Hay as bearing "Caput episcopi cum mitra, scilicet S. Kentigern." The first to introduce any further emblem was that patriot-bishop and staunch supporter both of Wallace and the Bruce, Robert Wyschard, on whose seals appear the twig, the bird, and the salmon. On his latest counter seal, indeed, the entire story of the Queen of Cadzow and her lost ring is graphically depicted in a series of *tableaux*, the requisite point being given to each scene by the marginal legend, "REX FURIT: HÆC FLORAT: PATET AURUM: DUM SACER ORAT."



The City immediately followed suit with the See, and on a common seal, nearly as ancient as that just referred to, and adopted no doubt under the influence of Wyschard, in addition to the head of the saint and his bell, we find all the legends emblemized in their antique form. The salmon *hauriant* proffers the ring, while on the twig of hazel, not yet transformed into a tree, sits the robin.

At the same period a similar change appears in the capitular seals, so that this variation



in the devices is distinctly traceable to one influence—the "fighting bishop."



Subject to various changes, and occasionally omitted altogether, the salmon and ring being ever the most persistent, these devices continuously appear in their earliest form, down to the Reformation; whether the legends themselves had a basis of truth or not, the representations being at all events true to the legends. In the seal of Archbishop Cairncross, however, a complete revolution is effected. Impaling the cognisances above mentioned with his paternal coat, the bell first appears in a form rotund instead of square, the twig has become magnified into a tree, with a corresponding increase in the dimensions of the bird, while

the fish, instead of *hauriant*, is introduced, on its back in base. With exception of the salmon being represented *natant*, these changes become again reflected in the city seal, and have so continued with little modification down to the present day; indeed, reverting to the square instead of rotund bell, and to the more unmistakable identity of the robin, under authority of the Lord Lyon, these changes may, for all time coming, be regarded as permanent.



With regard to the vexed question of "St. Mungo's Bell," and its assumed survival through all vicissitudes from the seventh to the seventeenth century, without in any way prejudging the matter, we would simply remark that the *onus probandi* seems to rest rather lightly on the historic shoulders. Remembering especially that during the earlier half of this period the history of the See itself is involved in utter obscurity, and that apart from any idea of personal possession, St. Mungo's name has been attached to almost everything in connection with the cathedral, evidence more reliable than that which is merely titular, or even the persistent representation of a square, and *ergo* archaic, bell, is a desideratum.

Mr. Macgeorge must know that the evidence forthcoming as to the identity of the bell which disappeared so unceremoniously *circa* 1640 (Ray's statement, 1661, would be equally applicable to the ordinary "deid-bell"), with that Joceline states to have per-

tained to S. Kentigern, would not in the case of a claimed or disputed title satisfy the Committee on Privileges in the House of Lords; and why should evidence less irrefragable suffice in this case, where the question ought not to be one of local sentiment or predilection, but of strict scientific archæology? In dealing with the past innumerable instances occur where the only decision that can be arrived at is that known in courts of law as an open verdict, or, as in the present case, where a counter assertion is made, by resorting to that safe, though indeterminate, finding customary in Scotland, "Not Proven." While in certain cases "the benefit of the doubt" may be an invaluable privilege in jurisprudence, in matters of science and archæology it is, to say the least, a very doubtful expedient.

These remarks are made not so much with reference to "St. Mungo's bell," as to a general tendency evinced by Mr. Macgeorge toward the unreserved acceptance of views based on very slender evidence. A notable instance of this occurs with reference to certain conjectures advanced by Dr. Moore in his "Ancient Pillar Stones of Scotland, their Significance, and bearing on Ethnology." Edinburgh, 1865.

Whether endorsed by Dr. Stuart or not, these conjectures are, to say the least, extremely hypothetical, and depend upon certain inscriptions on Scottish stones being susceptible of an Oriental interpretation. Of these the stone at Golspie is not mentioned; Dr. Moore's sheet-anchor being the megalith at Newton of Garioch, thus referred to in the preface to his work:—"To this stone and its inscription the especial attention of the reader is invited, *since the interest of the whole inquiry, as conducted in this volume, turns upon the significance ascribed to this baffling monument.*"

Now the fact is, that for the last twelve years there has been before the public an entirely opposite rendering, based on the assumption that this stone, "inscribed with characters unlike any found in Europe, and which, though recognized as Oriental, have hitherto defied interpretation," is graven in the *Scoto-Saxon tongue*. According to the latest emendation of Mr. Ralph Carr-Ellison, author of this view, the stone is dedicated to the memory

of a "Prince-Ruler of the Cumbrian borders," whom he thus assumes to have fallen, or to have died, far to the north of his actual jurisdiction. If this interpretation turned out to be correct, the stone would thus commemorate a predecessor in his principedom of that "sore saint for the crown," to whom, notwithstanding Mr. Macgeorge's deprecatory remarks, more than to any other individual, both *de jure et de facto*, Glasgow owes its origin. We do not advocate either the one view or the other, but adduce them as an instance of the care that ought to be taken before the author of a responsible historical work commits himself to the advocacy of a merely tentative theory. We know that on his own ground Mr. Macgeorge can do genuine, and, in the history of Glasgow, much needed, work. All the more then is it to be regretted that in evidence carefully sifted, results impartially stated, and the balance struck between contending opinions, every page of the book under review should not have had the benefit of a trained legal mind.

In the succeeding disquisition, although but too incidentally, Mr. Macgeorge broaches no more interesting subject than the architectural history of Glasgow Cathedral. As Rickman has long since pointed out, to be one of the most important and in all its mediæval architecture in Scotland, main features most complete remains of this building has been strangely neglected. For the last forty years especially, with the idea, it may be presumed, of exciting some degree of enthusiasm in its restoration, it has been the fashion to drape it in a mass of historic verbiage and fiction. By ante-dating the several parts of the building, and connecting them on imaginary grounds with prominent names, in his Essay, published in 1833, Maclellan instituted what may be considered the generally received and official theory; while Collie, although himself an architect, in his "Illustrations of Glasgow Cathedral," instead of criticizing the building on its own merits, or from an architectural point of view, unreservedly adopted Maclellan's views. To attribute the existing nave to the early part of the twelfth century or the episcopate of Achaius, or the crypt and choir to the close of the same century or the episcopate of Joceline,

as was then done, is to resign every pretence to architectural discrimination; and the climax of absurdity is attained when such unconsidered trifles as the maligned north-west tower, consistory house, and "that nondescript building, which projects its unsightly form northwards from the west end of the choir," for which, according to Maclellan, "no claimants have hitherto appeared," are assigned to Bishop Bondington, or the middle of the thirteenth century, the golden age not only of the First Pointed, but in one sense of mediæval art. The truth is that, except in those comparatively late instances where a coat armorial supplies means of identification, the historians have to a great extent attributed the various portions of the cathedral to particular prelates on mere conjecture. Instead, then, of instituting associations for which there may exist no adequate evidence, the first duty of the architectural critic is to divest the history of the building from chronological anachronisms, and to endeavour, as far as possible, satisfactorily to determine the sequence of its several parts.

As referred to by Mr. Macgeorge,* the first to raise a protest against the dominant theory was Mr. John Honeyman, architect, in Glasgow, in a pamphlet published in 1854.† In this pamphlet the connection of Achaius with the nave, and of Joceline with the crypt and choir, are completely set aside, the erection of the latter being assigned to Bishop Bondington (A.D. 1233-1258). Of the former it is stated:—"The nave was no doubt erected *during a subsequent episcopate*, but there is not sufficient evidence to enable us to determine by whom."‡

At this point, before inquiring how far this statement is in accordance with existing facts, we must fall back upon a previous part of the pamphlet. The fragment of a capital still preserved in the crypt under the chapter-house, referred to and delineated by Mr. Honeyman, is undoubtedly transitional in character, and (as stated at p. 10), "no one will pretend" that it has "any connection

* P. 106.

† "The Age of Glasgow Cathedral and of the Effigy in the Crypt." By John Honeyman, jun., architect. Glasgow, 1854.

‡ Ibid, p. 17.

with the present church," not even with that "small pillar in the south-west corner of the crypt," which, with its connected vaulting, Mr. Honeyman, whose view is endorsed by Mr. Macgeorge, claims to be part of a transitional building still *in situ*, and as such "the only portion which remains of the building consecrated in 1197."* Now, the truth is that the carved work adorning the capital of this "small pillar" respond, or wall pier, and forming its most distinctive characteristic, exhibits the long stiff stems and curling foliage of the earliest lancet, presenting a marked contrast to the fragment preserved in the crypt under the chapter-house with its angular volutes, and a square unmoulded abacus instead of a circular group of elaborate First Pointed mouldings. But this respond or wall pier does not stand alone, it is structurally connected with an aisle arch, six feet three inches in width, of a very plain and massive character, the jamb and arch moulds being merely a series of splays, unadorned except by a small capping at the impost, which, curiously enough, runs round the caps not only of this presumably early portion of the crypt, but also of all the later and more florid piers. The northern abutment of this arch has one of these piers built up against it, so as to form with it really one pier, and on the western face one of the arch rings has been cut back so as to admit of being carried on a floriated corbel of First Pointed character, yet perceptibly later in style than the respond already mentioned on the opposite abutment. This southern abutment connects itself directly with the main southern choir wall of the building, extending westwards for at least two bays, until it is concealed by the later constructions of Archbishop Blackadder. This portion of the wall deserves to be studied both externally and internally, exhibiting, as it does, a marked contrast to that extending onward to the east. Internally we find that the bays are divided by vaulting shafts, with caps and bases in their mouldings precisely similar to the respond previously mentioned, and differing in just as marked a manner from those in the major part of the crypt. In section these shafts, with the respond, are ridged or keel-shaped, while in the rest of the crypt the

fillet is universal both on shafts and mouldings. The same keel-edge, forming the pointed bowtel, appears in the vaulting ribs with a plain roll on either side and no hollows or under-cutting, being the nearest approach to transitional detail this fragment of an aisle presents.*

There are also no bosses, while in the main crypt bosses occur at all the principal intersections. On the north side this vaulting is carried on piers harmonizing in every respect with those in the later part of the crypt, so that we must assume the vault was cradled while they were inserted. It is quite possible that originally this north side of the aisle was closed by a plain wall, so that it would form part of an alley or passage-way to the structure beyond. On the south each bay is occupied by an acutely pointed window of very plain construction, with no mouldings except splays or cavettos at the angles, while all the windows to the eastward have nook shafts and mouldings. Externally the difference is just as marked. A massive buttress indicates the position of the aisle-arch already mentioned. On this buttress there terminate two entirely distinct bases. That running to the west consists of a series of massive splays only, that running eastwards and continued right round the choir is more ornate and moulded.

All these circumstances point to this fragment of the crypt as being earlier in date and different in design from the major portion. There is a difference of about fifteen inches in floor-level. The sections of all the mouldings, the carved work, the unadorned windows, the massive character of the masonry, the simpler base-mould, and other points of detail, emphasize the contrast. Of the earliest Lancet, it is certainly neither Transitional in style, nor part of a Transitional building. That it was built with a view to further extension towards the east there can be no doubt. Was it so extended then, and the eastern portion removed? and, if so, why was this fragment left? Or is it part of an arrested plan, which never

* Whencesoever they may have come, among the stones preserved in the crypt under the chapter-house there is a key-stone from an intersection, and a voussoir from a vault rib, wrought with precisely the same mouldings as the above.

* "Old Glasgow," p. 106.

went any farther, taken up at a more advanced phase of the style, and with loftier proportions and more elaborate ornamentation carried on to completion? Such are the questions this fragmentary aisle naturally suggests, and the latter may be regarded as the likeliest supposition.

But we cannot stop here. The southern choir wall, as we have seen, is lost behind the later structure of Archbishop Blackadder. Entering this crypt, however, we find precisely the same base-splays, rising in massive stages to suit the slope of the ground, continued along the south transept wall, against which the east and west walls of Blackadder's aisle abut. This same base reappears again to the west, and is continued right round the nave to the north transept, where it again changes. Other peculiarities in these nave walls now attract attention. All the vaulting shafts, both in the north and south aisles, have the keel-edge instead of the universal fillet. The caps and bases harmonize with those in the fragmentary crypt-aisle, and differ in the most marked manner from the corresponding features in the colonnades. The same remarks apply to the responds in the western wall of the nave. The bases of these responds are elevated three feet six inches above those of the colonnades. The pier-plan is quite different, and every feature points to a marked discrepancy between the external and the internal portions of the nave, or the casing and the colonnades. A glance at the windows tends to confirm the impression. Up to the spring of the arches there are no mouldings proper; the angles are merely splayed or have a cavetto, the ingoings thus agreeing exactly with those in the fragmentary aisle. The mullions are massive, formed of simple quarter-rounds separated by a very broad fillet. In the north wall internally the arch and jamb-moulds are the same; externally, the arch has a series of plain mouldings dying at the springing into the jamb-mould. On the south side the mouldings are precisely similar with this difference, that the arches are moulded internally as well as externally. The principal difference between these north and south ranges of windows lies in their filling in. On the north side this is effected by a series of admirably proportioned triplets; on

the south with the same mullion, the head is filled in with a combination of trefoils. The western aisle windows are still more simple and massive in their formation, the ingoings, like the arch in the crypt below, being a mere series of splays. Closing in the extremity of the aisle-roof above appear a *diminuendo* series of openings or lights, with mullions of the same section as those in the north and south walls of nave.

Notwithstanding the extensive alterations which these external nave walls must have undergone, both at the hands of Blore and in earlier times, the conviction is thus forced upon us that they form a part of the building of which the fragmentary crypt-aisle is merely the eastern termination, marking, probably, a temporary stoppage in the work of reconstruction.

The argument which started this lengthened digression thus proves too much one way and too little another, too much in point of style when, assuming the fragment in question to be Transitional in character, it is affirmed to be the sole surviving relic of an earlier fane—i.e., Joceline's; too little in extent when it would restrict the marked diversity exhibited to this crypt-aisle only.

The church built by Achaius must have been undoubtedly Norman. Destroyed, or extensively injured by fire *antea* 1174, it has been conjectured without adequate reason that it was constructed of wood, but in this case it would have been an exception to the general rule. To whatever extent wood may have been used internally, presumptive evidence is not wanting that it really was a stone building. With an appreciation of earlier remains too seldom exemplified even in mediæval times, in erecting the substructure for the proposed south transept, Archbishop Blackadder inserted over each crypt window a sculptured stone, forming in all a series of eight or nine. In the style of the carving and nature of the subjects these sculptures bear a striking analogy to the work of the twelfth century, and may in all probability be remnants saved from the Norman church. The fragmentary capital already cited equally proves that to whatever extent it may have been carried, whether as an addition to an older building or a reconstruction, there was certainly Transitional

work of very decided character upon the ground; but it is equally certain that in this style there are no remains, visible at least, *in situ*. Had such existed, they might very well have been referred to the time of Joceline. Of the building now extant, the remarks previously made tend to show that the casing of the nave, the lower part of the transepts, and the fragmentary aisle, are the oldest portions, and that, after a period of arrest sufficient to admit of a considerable advance in the First Pointed style, the building was resumed, the great crypt and choir completed, and, subject to still further modifications owing to the lapse of time, the work of reconstruction carried westward into the colonnades of the nave.

(To be continued.)



A Viking's Ship.



RECENT antiquarian discovery of a most remarkable nature, observes a correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Copenhagen, has put the scientific world of Scandinavia in commotion, and is attracting the general attention of the Scandinavian nations, fondly attached to their venerable history and ancient folk-lore, and full of devotion for the relics of their great past. In age this discovery cannot cope with the treasure-trove brought forth by Schliemann from Iliad or Grecian soil, nor even with the excavations conducted by German savans at Olympia; it carries us back to a period distant only a thousand years from our time; but still it initiates the modern time in the life and customs of by-gone ages, and vivifies the cycle of old Northern poems and sagas as fully as the "Iliad" is illustrated by the excavations at Hissarlik or at Mycenæ, or the Pindaric odes by those at Olympia.

In the south-western part of Christiania Fjord, in Norway, is situate the bathing establishment of Sandefjord, renowned as a resort for rheumatic and nervous patients. The way from this place to the old town of Tönsberg conducts to a small village called Gogstad, near which is a tumulus or funereal

hill, long known in the local traditions under the name of King's Hill (Kongshaug). In the flat fields and meadows stretching from the fjord to the foot of the mountains, this mole, nearly 150 feet in diameter, rises slowly from the ground, covered with green turf. A mighty king, it was told, had here found his last resting-place, surrounded by his horses and hounds, and with costly treasures near his body; but for centuries superstition and the fear of avenging ghosts had prevented any examination of the supposed grave, until now the spirit of investigation has dared to penetrate into its secrets. The result has been the discovery of a complete vessel of war, a perfect Viking craft, in which the unknown chieftain had been entombed.

The sons of the peasant on whose ground the tumulus is situate began in January and February this year an excavation; they dug down a well from the top, and soon met with some timber. Happily they suspended their work at this point, and reported the matter to Christiania, where the "Society for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments" took up the task, and sent down Mr. Nicolaysen, an expert and learned antiquary, to conduct the further investigation. Under his able guidance the excavation was carried on in the months of April and May, and brought to a happy conclusion, revealing the whole body of an old Viking vessel, seventy-four feet long between stem and stern, sixteen feet broad amidships, drawing five feet, and with twenty ribs. This is by far the largest craft found from the olden times. In 1863 the Danish Professor Engelhardt dug out from the turf-moor at Nydam, in Schlesvig, a vessel forty-five feet in length, and in 1867 another was found at Tune, in Norway, forty-three feet long; but neither of these can in completeness or appointment be compared with the craft now excavated at Gogstad. The tumulus is now nearly a mile distant from the sea, but it is evident from the nature of the alluvial soil that in olden times the waves washed its base. The vessel had consequently been drawn up immediately from the fjord, and placed upon a layer of fascines or hurdles of hazel branches and moss; the sides had then been covered with stiff clay, and the whole been filled up with earth and sand to form the funereal hill.

But the craft is placed with the stem towards the sea. It was the grand imagination of the period that when the great Father of the Universe should call him the mighty chieftain might start from the funeral hill with his fully-appointed vessel out upon the blue ocean.

In the stem of the ship, first disclosed to the eye, several interesting objects were found. A piece of timber proved to be the stock of the anchor; it was perforated to hold the iron, but of this no more was found than a few remnants, in the bottom the remains of two or three small oaken boats of a very elegant shape were placed over a multitude of oars, some of them for the boats, others twenty feet long, for the large craft itself. The form of these oars is highly interesting, and very nearly like that still in use in English rowing matches, ending in a small finely cut blade, some of them with ornamental carvings. The bottom-deals, as well preserved as if they were of yesterday, are ornamented with circular lines. Several pieces of wood had the appearance of having belonged to sledges, and some beams and deals are supposed to have formed compartments dividing the banks of the rowers on each side from a passage or corridor in the middle. In a heap of oaken chips and splinters was found an elegantly-shaped hatchet, a couple of inches long, of the shape peculiar to the younger Iron Age. Some loose beams ended in roughly-carved dragons' heads, painted in the same colours as the bows and sides of the vessel—to wit, yellow and black. The colours had evidently not been dissolved in water, as they still exist; but, as olive oil or other kinds of vegetable oil were unknown at the time, it is supposed that the colours have been prepared with some sort of fat, perhaps with blubber.

As the excavation proceeded, the whole length of the vessel was laid bare. All along the sides, nearly from stem to stern, and on the outside, extended a row of circular shields, placed like the scales of a fish; nearly 100 of these are remaining, partly painted in yellow and black, but in many of them the wood had been consumed and only the central iron plate is preserved. From the famous tapestry of Bayeux it is well known that the ancient Viking vessels had these rows of shields along the freeboard, but it was supposed that they

were used by the warriors in the strife, and only placed there for convenience. It is now clear that they had only an ornamental purpose, being of very thin wood, not thicker than stiff pasteboard, and unable to ward off any serious hit from a sword. In the middle of the vessel a large oaken block, solidly fastened to the bottom, has a square hole for the mast, and several contrivances show that the mast was constructed for being laid down aft. Some pieces of tow and a few shreds of a woollen stuff, probably the mainsail, were found here. In this part of the vessel was built the funeral chamber, formed by strong planks and beams placed obliquely against each other and covering a room of nearly fifteen feet square. Here, just as expectations were raised to the highest pitch, a bitter disappointment awaited the explorers. Somebody had been there before them. Either in olden times, when the costly weapons of an entombed hero tempted the surviving warriors, or in some more modern period when the greediness for treasure was supreme in men's minds, the funeral hill has been desecrated, its contents pilfered and dispersed, and what has been left is only due to the haste and fear under which the grave-robbers have worked. A few human bones, some shreds of a sort of brocade, several fragments of bridles, saddles and the like in bronze, silver, and lead, and a couple of metal buttons, one of them with a remarkable representation of a cavalier with lowered lance, are all that has been got together from the heap of earth and peat filling the funeral chamber. On each side of it, however, were discovered the bones of a horse and of two or three hounds. In the forepart of the ship was found a large copper vessel, supposed to be the kitchen caldron of the equipage, hammered out of a solid piece of copper, and giving a most favourable proof of that remote period's handicraft. Another iron vessel with handles, and with the chain for hanging it over the fire, lay close to a number of small wooden drinking-cups. The detailed account of all these objects would claim too much space.

It was originally the intention to dig out the whole craft from the hill and transport it to the Museum at Christiania. A large proprietor of the neighbourhood, Mr. Treschow, offered to pay the expense. But on closer

examination, and after consultation with one of the constructors of the navy, it was considered unsafe to attempt such dislocation. It is now the intention to leave the craft where it was found and to protect it against the influence of the weather by building a roof over the hill, carrying to the Museum at Christiania only the smaller objects. The Government has at once consented to defray the expenses necessary for the purpose.

As to the time when the tumulus was thrown up, there is no doubt among antiquaries that it dates from the period termed the "younger Iron Age," distant from our day nearly a thousand years, or a little more. We shall have to carry our thoughts back to about the year 800, when Charlemagne was crowned Emperor of Rome, but when Norway was still divided between the wild chieftains and sea-kings vanquished towards the close of the ninth century by the great Harold the Fair-haired, the founder of the Norwegian State and nation.



The Orthography of Ben Jonson's Name.

IT is well known that proper names in Elizabethan days were spelt at different times by their owners even more variously than they spelled ordinary words. But Jonson was a man who went by line and level in literature, if not in bricklaying, as well in his plays as in his orthography and punctuation, or, to speak more correctly, by such principles as he chose at the time to adopt and uphold. There is also no doubt but that for the greater part of his life he wrote his name Jonson. Did he do so from the first?

Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, in a note to his edition of Gifford's "Jonson" (p. viii.), on Jonson's statement that "his father came from Carlisle, and, he thought, from Annandale to it," &c.—says, "Coming from Annandale the family name must have been *Fohnstone*." Gifford—an unscrupulous assertor—has been believed because he knew well that a confidently calm assertion is accepted without inquiry as proof even when

the assertion is contrary to facts. If a stray fact occur to the mind, why it is so much the worse for the fact, and it is dismissed. Our editor was here the more daring, because he had a purpose to serve and a theory to support. Like other editors, for the time he edited him, his author was his Hero, his good qualities exaggerated or invented, his evil ones converted into virtues, or treated as foibles such as are inherent in the best of men. Nay, the self-conceited, arrogant, and irascible Jonson was one on whom, if need were, a fifth Evangile might have been written. One of Gifford's tasks was to prove that Jonson was not envious of, and never of his own accord quarrelled with, Shakespeare. Witness his noble ode to him, &c.! Marry these were after the latter's death, and when the nation's voice had proclaimed him our foremost dramatist—always excepting, as was of course understood, the lawgiver Ben. The Timber bit, the same line in *Julius Cæsar* paradoxically quoted in the introduction to the *Staple of News* (1625), and the Bartholomew Fair allusions were ignored. So, too, was the well-known passage in *The Return from Parnassus*—"O, that Ben Jonson is a pestilent fellow, he brought up Horace giving the poets a pill: but our fellow Shakespeare hath given him a purge that made him bewray his credit." Or if this last was casually alluded to, without being quoted or named, it was only to prove that, if they had quarrelled, Shakespeare had been the aggressor.

One passage, however, could not be ignored; I refer to the lines in the prologue to *Every Man in his Humour*, in the Folio 1616, or second version of the play. Another plan was therefore adopted. Without the slightest evidence it was declared—and so calmly declared that the assertion was at once taken for granted—that it was written for the first or quarto version of 1601, or as Gifford, by another assertion without proof, would have it, in 1596 or even 1595. Hence it could not have been aimed at Shakespeare's plays written after 1598. The awkward question—Why, then, did it not appear in this quarto version? was replied to beforehand by the further assertion that the quarto was from a playhouse copy, published by Henslowe and his company without Jonson's sanction.

Why they did not publish the prologue—for the players, if any, must have had it—he however omits to explain or account for. All these assertions are not only devoid of proof, but contrary to facts, as I trust to show hereafter.

Here comes in the spelling of Jonson's name. Gifford's proof that the 1601 version was brought out against Jonson's wish, and without his sanction, is this:—"There is not the least probability of its having been given to the press by Jonson, whose name is misspelt in the title-page, and who, indeed, if the property of the play had been in his own hands, would naturally be inclined to suppress it altogether [on account of his supposed production of the second version]. It had neither dedication nor prologue, and was probably printed from the bookholder's copy at the *Rose*." (Introd. to *Every Man in his Humour*.) Will it be believed that the writer of these words had in his possession—and, as his edition shows, had read and consulted—all Jonson's quartos? These give the following results. *Every Man out of his Humour*, 1600, being his first published, bore simply the initials B. J. *Every Man in his Humour*, 1601, *Cynthia's Revels* 1601, and *The Poetaster*, 1602, the two latter expressly allowed by Gifford to have been published under Jonson's supervision—and that the *Poetaster* was so published is proved by the marginal references to Ovid—spell his name, *Ben Jonson*. Neither do they contain Dedications. Hence I am unable to acquit Gifford of the charge of deliberate misrepresentation.

The first publication in which Ben spelt himself Jonson or rather Jonsonius was his "Part of the King's . . . Entertainment through . . . London . . . the 15th of Marche, 1603[4]." It was published with a Latin title-page, and therefore commenced B. JONSONII, and ever thereafter he wrote himself in his publications, Jonson. This he may have adopted from, as above, its more literate—i.e., Latinate—form, or for the sake of singularity, and to separate himself from the common herd of Johnsons and Johnstons, or because he had become acquainted with the form Jansen in his campaign in the Low Countries.

Having shown thus that Jonson in his own works first wrote himself Johnson, I will,

should it be desired, expose Gifford's misrepresentations and unfounded assertions as to the date and the supposed surreptitious nature of the quarto edition of *Every Man in his Humour*, and also show strong grounds for the belief, if not proofs, that the second or folio version was, at earliest, not written till 1606. Meanwhile I would add a few words on the manner in which Jonson's name was elsewhere spelt. First, I would mention that—taking it as improbable that Jonson would have considered the enrolment in ancestral orthography as necessary in such documents—his name, if Mr. Collier is to be trusted—occurs twice, if not six times, in parish registers as Johnson. Next, in Charles' grant to him in March 1630 his name is eight times spelled "Johnson," and only thrice "Jonson." Thirdly, in the City Records of 1628, 1631, and 1634, it is given—in all three times—"Johnson." Fourthly, in the three plays of his second volume of 1640 published separately by Allot, during Ben's lifetime in 1631, the first has, "By Benjamin Johnson," the two others "By Ben Jonson," showing possibly that Allot had altered the spelling according to Jonson's directions, though it is difficult to understand how, if this were the case, the original Johnson was allowed to stand. Fifthly, the remaining title-pages of this volume, exclusive of the general title, bear "Johnson," as does, in some copies, the reprint of Allot's "The Devil is an Ass." By the way, this reprint dated 1641 thus shows that the printers of at least large books did not work off their whole impression at once, or reset their forms for a new edition, but kept the old type standing, and printed off from time to time such a number as they thought would supply the demand.

The same seems proved by the "*Jonsonius Virbius*" of 1638, for of the two impressions in the British Museum, whose whole typography shows that they are copies from the same types and setting up—and I may state I have examined them for the purpose of ascertaining this—one copy, as noticed by Miss L. Toulmin Smith, wants all trace of a signature to the sixteenth set of verses, while the other has I. MAYNE. Other considerations might also be adduced, I think, in support of this view. But to return. After the Printer's Address which speaks of Johnson,

we have twenty-five writers in English : three do not mention his name ; eighteen spell it as Johnson, using it thirty-eight times ; three spell it in both ways, each of them once each ; and two spell it Jonson alone, three times. The six writers in Latin use Jonsonus nine times and the Greek one once. Corresponding to this the title-page has Jonsonus Virbius, but immediately after these two words follows the English form Johnson. It is to be remembered also that these writers pose as the companions, friends, and admirers of their chief English poet.

We have therefore evidence that after his death not merely printers but his associates recurred to the spelling "Johnson;" and from this and from his last printed pieces one may have some slight suspicion that he himself recurred to this form. At least it will be admitted that, as in other cases, such differences were accounted no differences.

This gives also additional proof, if such were needed, that the Mrs. Margaret Jonson married in 1575 to Mr. Thomas Flower was not (the then) *Johnson's* mother, though Gifford assumes that "she unquestionably was" so.

B. NICHOLSON, M.D.



The Politeness of our Forefathers.

"*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*"

NOT long since, whilst turning over the dusty contents of a box of books labelled ALL AT 6D., my attention was drawn to a rusty little 12mo, bound in well-worn sheepskin. A short examination showed it was complete, and for the small sum of sixpence I became the possessor of a literary treasure, which has since afforded me much gratification and amusement. This shabby little booklet of 178 pages, bearing on its bastard title the mystic words,

LICENSED

Aug 26

1671

} Roger L'Estrange,

carries the mind back more completely into the past than many books of greater antiquarian importance, not indeed into any

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remote antiquity, but to a time of which the majority of people know little and think less ; that age when our ancestors were commencing the study of home life, the arts of civilization, and breaking away from the coarseness and brutality of the Middle Ages, were gradually adopting tea, coffee, and tobacco, and learning the convenience of night-gowns, newspapers, umbrellas, forks, and stockings. Those worthy people who are constantly regretting the "good old times" are generally somewhat ignorant of the discomforts of that mystic period ; a little study in the print-room of the British Museum would somewhat tone down their enthusiasm, without any reference being necessary to the advantages which moderns possess in the shape of lucifer matches, gas, penny postage, railways, cheap books, and steel pens. The gay cavaliers of the Stuart period were very brilliant to gaze upon, especially in paintings, but what was their home life like ? Those who have seen Van der Helst's masterpiece in the Amsterdam Gallery will remember the jovial scene of the banquet of the officers of the Guard after the Peace of Munster in 1648—the group of thirty handsome gentlemen, in the tasteful costume of the period, seated round the festive board, busy with their long clasp knives, and not a *fork* to be seen ; indeed, the most prominent member of the party boldly faces you with a knuckle of ham in his fist, from which he is cutting his meal with the same careless ease we see a modern "navvy" affect when sitting on his mound by the roadside he takes his midday bread and cold boiled bacon.

The Rules of Civility ; or, Certain Ways of Deportment observed in France, amongst all Persons of Quality, upon Several Occasions. Translated out of French. LONDON, Printed for J. Martyn at the Bell in St. Paul's Churchyard, and John Starkey at the Mitre in Fleet Street, near Temple Bar. MDCLXXV.

Such is the title of the work which has brought up this train of ideas, and its perusal goes far to convince me that our ancestors were not to be envied. If it may be taken as an index to their manners and customs, it tends to show that they had no manners to boast of, and that their customs were very

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disagreeable ; by a simple line of reasoning one can easily discover what they were accustomed to do by what they are instructed to avoid, and can guess their vices from the pains taken to persuade them to adopt certain virtues.

But it would be no easie matter to prescribe Rules of Civility so exact, as that they should comply with all times, persons and places in the world, seeing nothing is more obvious than variety of Customs, and that what is decent in one Nation is undecent in another ; what is useful, and perhaps profitable in one Age, declines, and grows contemptible in the next ; in short, nothing is so intrinsically decorous, but the experience or caprice of Mankind alters, or explodes it.

Nowhere could a better illustration of this paragraph, taken from the book, be found than in the book itself, for although professedly written for persons of quality, and teeming with instructions to the nobility, and even royalty itself, it alludes to such topics, and in such plain language, as would now be quite impossible, and fortunately is as unnecessary as impossible. Its twenty chapters contain instructions as to general politeness, conversation in company, deportment towards great Persons (always with a capital P.), behaviour in church, at the table, at play, in riding and driving, and the writing of letters, together with a few concluding remarks "against such as are over-scrupulous."

The first point that strikes one is the extreme deference, the abject humility, that is inculcated as being necessary to be observed towards the Person or Persons of Quality with whom you associate ; the next is the necessity the author appears to have felt to impress strongly upon his most noble and gentle readers ("this work," he says, "cannot have relation to any but the *Gentry*"), that obscene and profane language should not be used before ladies, and that even swearing is somewhat reprehensible.

His entrance into the great Person's house ; his observations at the door, in the anti-chamber and elsewhere.

To begin with the door of a Prince, or Great Person, it is uncivil to knock hard, or to give more than one knock.

At the door of his Bed-chamber or closet, to knock, is no less than brutish ; the way is to scratch only with their nails. When he comes into a great man's house or chamber, it is not civil to wrap himself up in his cloak ; but in the King's Court he runs great hazard of correction.

Presuming that our friend has entered the great man's room (without correction, let us

hope), he is next instructed in the art of conversation :—

Chap. v. Regulates his Conversation in Company.

I think it scarce necessary to set down the documents which is given every day to Children ; as whenever they answer yes, or no, to give always the Titles of Sir, Madam, or my Lord, as they are due ; it is handsome also when one is to contradict any person of quality, and to answer in the negative, it is not to be done bluntly with a *No, Sir, that is not so*, but by circumlocution, as *Pardon me, Sir, I beg your pardon, Madam, if I presume to say, fisking and prattling are but ill ways to please.*

This quaintly-worded paragraph is succeeded by one having what Pepys would have called a mighty fine conceit of dry humour :—

It is obvious too, that it is but a Rustick and Clownish kind of wit to put *Sir, or Madam* after any word, so as to render his meaning ambiguous, as to say, *this Book is bound in Calf, Sir ; this is a fine Mare, Madam ; or—he is mounted upon an ass, my Lord.*

The remaining instructions as to conversation possess no great interest ; they may be briefly summed up, thus :—

If you your lips would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care ;
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

and the chapter concludes with some advice on the topic of "Button-holing," which may be of service even in the nineteenth century.

But being in discourse with a man, 'tis no less than ridiculous to pull him by the Buttons, to play with the Band-strings, Belt or Cloak ; or to punch him now and then on the Stomach ; 'tis a pleasant sight, and well worthy of laughter, to see him that is so punct, fall back, and retire ; whilst the other, insensible of his absurdity, pursues and presses him into some corner, where he is at last glad to cry quarter, before his comrade perceives he is in danger.

It argues neglect, and to under value a man, to sleep when he is discoursing or reading ; therefore good Manners command it to be forbid ; besides, something there may happen in the act that may offend, as snoring, sweating, gaping, or dribbling.

To keepe your hands in your Pockets is like a Lowte.

We are next to suppose that dinner has been announced, and we have

Observations at the Table. If it so happens that the person of Quality detains you to dine with him, it is uncivil to wash with him unless you be commanded expressly. Grace being said, he is to stand still till he be placed, or dispose himself at the lower end of the Table. When he is set, he must keep himself uncovered till the rest sit down, and the person of quality has put on his Hat.

*Several other paragraphs make it quite clear that hats were worn at table, it being held a mark of inferiority to remain uncovered, and even in church hats were worn without any idea of irreverence.

Of the instructions given for behaviour at table the following are the most curious of those that are fit for general perusal :—

In eating observe to let your hands be clean ; feed not with both your hands, nor keep your knife in your hand ; dip not your fingers in the sauce, nor lick when you have done, wipe your mouth, and keep your spoon clean. Gnaw not bones, nor handle Dogs, nor spawl upon the floor ; and if you have occasion to sneez or cough, take your Hat, or put your Napkin before your face.

Drink not with your mouth full nor unwiped, nor so long till you are forced to breathe in the Glass.

He must have a care his hand be not first in the Dish, unless he be desired to help his neighbours.

If you be carv'd, 'tis but civil to accept whatever is offered, pulling off your Hat still when it is done by a superior.

To give anything from your own Plate to another to eat of, though he be an inferior, savours of arrogance, much less an Apple or a Pear that hath been bit by you before. Have a care likewise of blowing froth from off a Cup, or any dust from roasted Apple or a Toast ; for the Proverb saith, *There is no wind but there is some rain.*

We are to wipe our spoon every time we put it into the dish ; some people being so delicate, they will not eat after a man has eat with his Spoon and not wiped it.

'Tis rude to drink to a Lady of your own, much more of greater quality, than your self, with your Hat on ; and to be cover'd when she is drinking to you. When Dinner is going up to any Nobleman's table, where you are a stranger, or of inferior quality, 'tis civil and good manners to be uncover'd.

If it so happens that you be alone together with a person of Quality, and the Candle be to be snuffed, you must do it with the Snuffers, not your fingers, and that neatly and quick, lest the person of Honour be offended with the smell.

The instructions given to ladies contain frequent reference to the masks they wore, a custom which enabled them to visit the theatres to witness the wickedly witty comedies of the Restoration period. What other and better ends they served the muse of history telleth not.

As to the Ladies, it is convenient for them to know that, besides the Punctilio of their Courtesies, there is the Ceremony of the Mask, the Hoods, and the Trains ; for it is no less than rudeness in a woman to enter into any ones Chamber, to whom she owes any respect, with her Gown tucked up, with her Mask upon her face, or a Hood about her head, unless it be thin and perspicuous.

It is not civil to have their Masks on before persons of honour, in any place where they may be seen ; unless they be in the same Coach together at the same time.

It is uncivil to keep their Masks on when they are saluting any one, unless it be at a good distance : But even in that case they pull it off before any person of the blood.

If a person of Quality be in the Company of Ladies, 'tis too juvenile and light to play with 'hem, to toss or tumble them ; to kiss them by surprise, to force away their Hoods, their Fans, or their Ruffs. It is unhandsome among Ladies, or any other serious Company, to throw off ones Cloak, to pull off ones Perruque, or Doublet, to cut ones Nails, to tie ones Garter, to change shoes if they pinch ; to call for ones night gown, and slippers to be at ease, nor sing between the teeth, nor drum with ones fingers ; all which are as incongruous, as for an officer of Horse to appear in shoes when he is called to attend the General.

Directions for our Demeanour in the Coach.

Being in the Coach, we are not to put on our Hats, but by command, nor to turn our backs upon the person of Quality upon any occasion."

The latter injunction does indeed strike one as being somewhat superfluous, unless our polite ancestors possessed the enviable power of sitting the wrong side up with care.

It is observable likewise, when we meet with a consecrated Host, a Procession, Funeral, the King, Queen, Princes of the Blood, or persons of extraordinary Dignity, as the Popes Legate etc.; that it is a respect due to them, for us to stop our Coach till they be passed ; the Men to be uncovered, and the Ladies to pull off their Masks.

But if it be the Sacrament, we must out of the Coach if we can, and down upon our knees, though in the middle of the street.

Honour to whom honour is due, but the perusal of this book makes one sad, for be it remembered it was originally written for the French people, and all this "booing and boeing," this unreasoning and unreasonable worship of the Great and Titled of the World, broke down most fatally a hundred years later, when the mock ceremony and servility of ages were swept away in torrents of blood.

We are happier now in the possession of a more manly and independent kind of politeness, which is as honourable to those who receive it, as to those who offer it, and let us hope that toadyism is nearly extinct, although indeed the satirist says that "Parasites exist alway."

WALTER HAMILTON, F.R.G.S., F.R. Hist. S.

Books Curious and Rare.

By CORNELIUS WALFORD, F.I.A.

Being the substance of a Paper read before the Library Association of the United Kingdom, June 4, 1880.

Reprinted, with corrections and additions, from
"Monthly Notes" of the Association.



SOME few years since, when establishing a system of boxes for literary gatherings, I allotted one to "Books Curious and Rare," and in a moment of pedantic reverie, scribbled inside its lid the following words which might have constituted the title of this Article:—"BOOKS I HAVE SEEN; BOOKS I HAVE NOT SEEN; BOOKS I SHOULD LIKE TO SEE; BOOKS I NEVER EXPECT TO SEE." From time to time I deposited in it memoranda of books and tracts, to a very large extent clippings from secondhand book catalogues. I had never made any detailed examination of the contents of this box, and probably should not have done so for a long period, but from the fact of receiving an invitation to read a Paper before the members of the above-named Association. In my perplexity for a subject ready to hand, I turned to the said box, and the following lines will convey some idea of its contents, poor as I fear they will be found.

It will be a foregone conclusion that a collection of odds and ends thus gathered together, mainly because they admitted of no more scientific arrangement, constitute a species of literary scavenging from which little can be hoped.

I need hardly say that the clippings from catalogues were preserved only as indications of the existence of the publications to which they are supposed to relate. They were never designed to be accepted as conclusive, but they constitute very fair *prima facie* evidence upon which to found further inquiry. In the absence of anything even approaching to a general catalogue of English literature, these miscellaneous records occasionally throw light where otherwise all had been darkness. In this sense I speak with thankfulness of them. If I were to say that misprints, unscientific abridgment of titles, and slips as to dates and authorship, were never found in these catalogues, I fear I should not secure absolute credence. I will, therefore, make no assertion of the kind. I might

accomplish the task before me, by the construction of four several lists, corresponding with the divisions of my title, from the contents of the box; but such a mode of proceeding would be defective in many respects, more particularly as regards the books I have seen, for of these my memory and my library, rather than my box, contain the record. There is yet another difficulty. The scene is changing all the time; every book or tract which falls into the category of those I have seen, lessens in some degree the lists of each of the other classes; and perhaps, I ought to state, by way of avoiding confusion, that I only speak here after the manner of a special collector in certain walks of literature, and a lover of odds and ends in general. To apply any such fancied classification as that now assumed to books *en bloc*, would be out of the question, the more so that I have seen nearly all the great libraries of Europe and America. In many of the more important libraries the out-of-the-way things do not seem to exist; they have probably been accounted as trash, and made away with accordingly; or, if they do exist, they are not brought into the catalogues specifically. I will illustrate more in detail my meaning about the transition from class to class by the following narration, the main incidents of which are of very recent occurrence.

The first book set up in type at the printing-office of the illustrious Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia, is one with a very remarkable history. Its title was as follows: "*Ways and Means for the Inhabitants of Delaware to become Rich: Wherein the several growths and products of these Countries are demonstrated to be a sufficient Fund for a flourishing Trade. Humbly submitted to the Legislative Authority of three Colonies.* . . . Printed and sold by S. Keimer, in Philadelphia, MDCCXXV." I was anxious to see this book, or more properly speaking, tract of sixty-five pages, mainly for the reason that it contained a reference to a proposed scheme of marine insurance which I thought might have borne some fruit, as probably it did. I found that the author of this tract was Francis Rawle. With this fact before me, I searched Watt, but found not a word: the same with Allibone, and this was the more remarkable, in that this latter work was itself

published in Philadelphia, and there is a good deal about the Rawle family—descendants of the person wanted. I tried the British Museum, and in the Catalogue there I found its title, but that was all: the tract itself was not to be met with. I consoled myself with the thought that in a few months I should be in the United States, and a visit to Philadelphia would of course accomplish all I wished. I searched the libraries there, but the result was disappointing; finally in the Loganian Library I found it—i.e., the entry in the catalogue: the tract itself could not be found. It was known indeed to be in the building, and was believed to be the only copy extant. My disappointment was great, but as there seemed to be no help for it, I made the best of my bad luck, and (mentally at least) consigned this tract to the box, to take its place in the list of those I never expected to see! In this last proceeding I was premature. Quite a history has since been developed concerning this tract, which was found in the autumn of 1878, and privately reprinted, as a correspondence which I have had with Mr. William Brooke Rawle, of Philadelphia, subsequently proved. The elegant reprint of the tract which I possess, deserves attention, if for no other reason than that of exhibiting an act of generous regard on the part of a descendant of the original author. I trust that many other rare books and tracts may yet share a like practical resurrection. It is a feature of our age to love revivals of the past.

1. *Books I have seen*.—First, I will instance a few in my own possession: "*Two Godlie and profitable Sermons earnestly envyeing against the Sins of this Land in generall, and in particular against the Sins of this City of London. Preached in the City of London by Thomas Hopkins, minister at Yearlley, in the Countie of Worcester.*" [Then, by way of indicating the drift of the contents, several texts are given in the title-page.] ". . . . At London, imprinted by Felix Kyngeston, and are to be sold under Saint Peter's Church in Cornhill, 1615." This publication created a great deal of attention at the time, perhaps more particularly in the light of the plague visitations then prevalent. "*London's Deliverance Predicted: In a short Discourse, showing the causes of Plagues in general, and*

the probable time (God not contradicting the course of second causes) when this present Pest may abate, etc. By John Gadbury, London, 1665." "*A True and Faithful Account of the several Informations exhibited to the Honourable Committee appointed by the Parliament to Inquire into the late dreadful Burning of the City of London. Together with other Information touching the Insolency of Popish Priests and Fesuits; and the Increase of Popery, brought to the Honorable Committee appointed by the Parliament for that purpose.* Printed in the year 1667." Pepys, in his Diary, under date Sept. 14, 1667, says, "Here I saw a printed account of the examination taken touching the burning of the City of London, showing the plot of the Papists therein; which it seems has been ordered to be burned by the hands of the common hangman in Westminster Palace." This is a copy which survived. "*Usury at Six per cent., examined and found unjustly charged by Sir Thomas Culpepper, and F. C. with many crimes and oppressions, whereof 'tis altogether innocent. Wherein is showed the necessity of retrenching our Luxury, and vain consumption of Foreign Commodities, imported by English Money; also the reducing the Wages of Servants, Labourers, and Workmen of all sorts, which raiseth the value of our manufacturers 15 or 20 per cent dearer than our neighbours do afford them, by reason of their cheaper wayes; wherein is likewise hinted some of the many mischiefs that will ensue upon retrenching Usury; humbly presented to the High Court of Parliament now sitting.* By Thomas Manley, Gent. London, printed by Thomas Ratcliffe and Thomas Daniel, and are to be sold by Ambrose Isted, at the Golden Anchor, over against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street, MDCLXIX." This tract, I have reason to believe, accomplished a good deal in the way of diverting the current of anti-usury legislation, and hence of advancing our commercial prosperity. The mere titles of the large number of tracts for and against usury would constitute a very curious collection.

"*An Alarm to Europe: By a late prodigious Comet, seen Nov. and Dec. 1680. With a predictive Discourse, Together with some preceding and some succeeding Causes of its sad Effects to the East and North Eastern parts of the World, namely England, Scotland,*

Ireland, France, Spain, Holland, Germany, Italy, and many other places. By John Hill, Physitian and Astrologer." Then a diagram on title-page, "the form of the Comet with its Blaze or Stream as it was seen Dec. the 24th, anno 1680. In the evening. London, printed by H. Brugis for William Thackery, at the Angel in Duck Lane." [1680.]

This same comet led to the publication of another very curious folio tract: *The Petitioning Comet, Or, a Brief Chronology of all the Famous Comets, And their Events, that have happen'd from the Birth of Christ to this very day. Together with a Modest Enquiry into this present Comet.* London: printed by Nat. Thompson, next door to the Cross-Keys in Fetter Lane, 1681.

"*The Sinner's Thundering Warning-piece. Being an Account of the great Damage done by the late Dreadful Thunder and Lightning on the 16th of July last, both in City and Country; particularly at Tatnum-court, Islington, and several other places in and about the City of London, by beating down Chimnies, part 9 Houses, striking some dead, and others speechless, in a sad and deplorable manner; as also how one Mr. Woollar, of Ipswich in Suffolk, and six of his passengers was struck dead in his Wherry the same day by the lightning, and many others dangerously scorched and burnt. The truth of which will be attested any day of the week by Ipswich Hoy-men at Bearkey near Billingsgate, or at the Pewter Platter in Bullingbrook's-rents, near Spittle Yard. To which is added a Sermon preach'd at Mr. Wollar's Funeral on the said occasion at St. Margaret's Church in Ipswich, by Mr. Wm. Elemy, Minister of the said Parish, his text being Psalm lxxvii. 17, 18, &c.*" Licensed according to order. London, printed by H. Hills, in Blackfryars, near the water-side." By local inquiries at Ipswich I fixed the year of this event at 1708, whereas the title-page and appearance of this tract would place it a century earlier.

Among other curious and rare books which I have seen, may be enumerated: "1, *Or Rather a Retraction*; 2, *Or Rather a Recantation*; 3, *Or Rather a Recapitulation*; 4, *Or Rather a Replication*; 5, *Or Rather an Examination*; 6, *Or Rather an Accusation*; 7, *Or Rather an Explication*; 8, *Or Rather an Exhortation*; 9, *Or Rather*

a Consideration; 10, *Or Rather a Confirmation*; 11, *Or Rather all of them*; 12, *Or Rather none of them.* 1596." By Sir John Harington. "*Rot among the Bishops, or a Terrible Tempest in the See of Canterbury set forth in Lively Emblems to please the Judicious Reader,* 1640," a satire against Archbishop Laud. By Thomas Stirry. "*A certain Relation of a Hog-faced Gentlewoman, called Mistris Tannakin Skinker, who was born at Whirkham on the Rhyne.* . . . 1640." "*March of the Lion; or, the Conclusion of the War between Dunce and the Dunces.* . . . containing the progress of the Golden Savage from the Bedford Coffee House in search of new quarters. 1752."

2. Books I have not seen:—Among the books to be classed under this heading are: "*Foyfull Newes out of the newe founde world, wherein is declared the rare and singular virtues of diverse and sundrie Herbes, Trees, Oyles, Plantes, and Stones,* by Dr. Monardus of Seville, Englished by Jhon Frampton, 1577." "*A Discovery of Subterraneall Treasure, viz., of all Manner of Mines and Minerals, from the Gold to the Coale, Art of Melting, Refining and Assaying of them, etc.,* 1639." By Gabnel Plattes. "*The Doctrine of the Asse, an account of their Principles and Practice, in whose behalf the complaint was written, that it may serve for advice to others; whereunto is added,* . . . Balaam's Reply and the Author's Reply, 1661." By Lewis Griffin. "*A Dialogue concerning Decency* . . . 1751."

3. Books I should like to see:—Under the heading I might name, among other books for which space does not admit, such works as the following:—"The *Enemie of Securitie; or, a Daily Exercise of Godlie Meditations, for the Profit of all Persons of Anie State or Calling,* translated by Thomas Rogers, 1583." By Dr. John Avenar, Professor at Witeberge [sic]. "*A Purge for Pluralities, showing the Unlawfulness of Men to have Two Livings; or the Downe-fall of Double Benefices; being in the Clymaticerall and fatall yeare of the proud Prelates, but the year of Jubilee to all poor hunger-pinched Schollers,* 1642." "*Essay in Praise of Woman, a Looking-glass for Ladies to see their Perfections in* . . . Edinburgh, 1767." By J. Bland. "*Cupid and Hymen, or a Voyage to Isle of Love and Matrimony, containing a diverting Account of their Inha-*

bitants, with the Bachelor's Estimate of Expenses, and the Married Man's Answer to it, by John Single, 1742."

4. *Books I never expect to see*.—Regarding these books I will be vain enough or sanguine enough to hope that they may constitute a constantly decreasing number. Accident rather than design seems to help one respecting them: they turn up unexpectedly in the most unlikely places. While the number thus seems to be steadily decreasing, it is, in fact, rather rapidly increasing, in the sense that, so long as we know nothing of the actual existence of a book, we are necessarily indifferent about seeing it; but from the moment that we do get to know that it was once a veritable fact, we are put upon our mettle, and do not readily abandon hope. One's literary acquaintance here come in of great service—not to beg or to borrow, but to cast about for us. We constitute them into a corps of skirmishers, to search for, verify, and, perchance, produce to our vision that which without them we should at least have a lessened chance of seeing. I have the good fortune to possess several such friends; they fall within the category of Burton's Book-hunter—they are mighty book-hunters. I name two as samples—Mr. Samuel Timmins, and Professor W. Stanley Jevons. In the trade they are legion. But, notwithstanding the aid of such friends, I own to a misgiving if I shall ever see the following, or any considerable proportion of them:—"The Miserie of Flaunders, Calamitie of Fraunce, Misfortune of Portugall, Unquietness of Ireland, Troubles of Scotland, and the blessed state of England. 1579." By Thos. Churcheyarde. "The Lawyer's Logike, exemplifying the Præcepts of Logike by the Practise of the Common Lawe. 1588." By Abraham Fraunce. "The Counter-Scuffle, whereunto is added the Counter-Rat, written by R. S. 1670." "The Miraculous Power of Clothes, and Dignity of the Taylors, being an Essay on the words 'Clothes make men.' Translated from the German. Philadelphia, Mentz, MDCCLXXII."

I trust that the foregoing remarks may prove of sufficient interest to induce others to follow up the subject of special collections, of tracts more particularly, and to note the peculiarities of title-pages at different periods of our book-history.

The Shakespeare Death-Mask.



HERE are few people of any culture who have not longed in moments of their lives to have seen some of the greater dead—of the immortals as they were when in the flesh—if but for one minute. Who that loves art has not attempted to imagine when in Florence or Rome the massive face of Buonarrotti, or the imperial visage of Sanzio; who that cares for poetry has not conjured up the thin close-set lips and beaked nose of Dante or the dome-shaped brow of Shakespeare?

It has been my privilege recently to have seen, not indeed one of these faces in the flesh or in a vision, but (if self-conviction be allowed) as near to what it was once when still in our common mould as human skill can reproduce—namely, a mask of the dead face of Shakespeare.

At the present time of writing these lines there is staying at Windsor Castle (as private secretary to the household of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt) Doctor Ernest Becker, whose brother, Ludwig Becker, Court painter at Darmstadt, discovered the mask or cast of Shakespeare's face in an old curiosity shop at Mayence in 1849, and brought it in the following year to London, where it was exhibited. In the same year he left England for Australia, and was one of the victims of the expedition led by Burke and Wills, to which he had attached himself as naturalist. Between the years 1849 and 1861 this cast was kept in the charge of Professor Owen. I recollect seeing it under a glass case in his department in the British Museum, probably about a quarter of a century ago.

The impression of an individual, especially if he be of an artistic temperament, I know, goes for little in such a question as whether the cast now in Dr. E. Becker's possession is, or is not, actually the one taken from the face of the dead poet. Without evidence, and without even a tradition, such impressions are but worth the ink with which they are written. As for the very slight history relating to this cast, I will give it in as few words as I can.

It appears that a tradition had long been current in the artistic and scientific companies of Germans about Cologne and Mayence that, besides a curious miniature, representing a Shakespearean featured-like corpse—laurel crowned and lying in state, which had passed for generations in the family of its owner, Count Francis von Kesselstadt, as being the likeness of Shakespeare; that besides this little picture, there had been kept in the same family a plaster-

Mayence among rags and articles of the meanest description.

On seeing the cast, he was convinced that it was the original from which the Kesselstadt portrait (said to be that of Shakespeare) was copied.

On the back of the mask is inscribed A.D. 1616, the year of the poet's death. Examined under the critical eyes of the authorities of the Museum, this inscription was declared to be of the same time as the cast, and not



of-Paris cast, from which this little painting had been copied. Count Kesselstadt died in 1843, and his collections and pictures were sold. An antiquary of Mayence bought the little funeral picture, and re-sold it to Ludwig Becker (the painter and naturalist already mentioned) in 1847. Becker, having obtained the picture, now sought for what was supposed to be its original—namely, the cast, and after a hunt of a couple of years lighted upon it in a broker's shop at

produced after the plaster had hardened. This is the most interesting portion of the very slender chain of evidence, technically speaking, that exists to point it as being the mask of the poet.

Human hair of an auburn hue are still adhering to the moustache and peaked beard, such as they were coloured on the bust in Stratford Church. That this cast is the original of the little Kesselstadt corpse-picture, always considered in that family

as being that of Shakespeare, there is little reason to doubt; but how it and the picture came into that family, or into Germany at all, no one knows, nor will it be known probably throughout all time.

So much and so little, alas! for the evidence, legally speaking, in favour of this cast being taken from off Shakespeare's dead face.

Sentimentally speaking, I am convinced that this is indeed no other but Shakespeare's face; that none but the great immortal looked

stonemason) is taken from a cast of the corpse: a trifling but a marked difference between the sides of the face almost prove this. Looking into the cast narrowly, one is convinced that that bust is a poor copy, a very poor and coarse but still a copy of this mask; the features are, as it were, coarsely and vulgarly photographed and reproduced in the stone, and with the exception of the nose (in the bust it is much shorter, but this is probably owing to an accident)



thus in death, or bore so grandly stamped on his high brow and serene features the promise of an immortality not of this earth alone.

All the world has seen either the originals or copies of the poet's head from the bust in Stratford Church, or of the "Chandos" portrait in our National Portrait Gallery, at South Kensington. I believe no one disputes that the bust over the poet's grave (the work of a very poor sculptor or rather

there is little material difference between them.

In the Chandos portrait of the poet the likeness to the cast is still more striking; there the nose is as refined and as aquiline as in the death-mask, the arch of the eyelids as marked.

But how, may it be asked, can proof ever be had that this mask is actually that of Shakespeare's? Indeed it can never be proved, unless such an impossibility should occur as

that of a jury of matrons should undertake to view the opened grave at Stratford: they at any rate would not need to fear the curse that is written above the grave—for it says, "cursed be *he* (and not she), who stirs that sacred dust."

For your readers of a scientific turn of mind I will give the following dimensions of this mask—copied from an article in that admirable American publication *Scribner's Monthly* for July, 1874. They are as follows:—

1. Length of a straight line from ear to ear (the exterior part of the ear excluded), 10·2 in.

2. Distance between the eyebrows, 1·6 in. N.B.—The extreme ends of the eyebrows are not exactly equidistant from the middle line of the face, the right being distant 0·75 in., and the left 0·85 in.

3. The length of a straight line, from the centre of the pupil of one eye to the centre of the other, 2·75 in.

This enormous distance between the eyebrows is the most striking feature of the face, and gives it much of its peculiar character.

4. Supposing a line drawn horizontally through the eyes, and another drawn at right angles down the line of the nose, mouth, and chin, we have from the line of the eyes the following distances:

From the line of the eyes to the centre of the mouth, 0·93 in.

From the mouth to the bottom of the chin (not the beard), 1·8 in.

The whole distance from the line of the eyes to the bottom of the chin, 4·4 in.

In these days of general doubt, and when it is the fashion to pooh-pooh religious as well as historical matters, one can hardly expect that this cast of Shakespeare's brow and face can be accepted by the savans and wise men of arts and letters; but I should like any unprejudiced person to be shown this death-mask, and, after a thorough and complete investigation of it, to say whether he does not think that it comes up to the very highest conception that he has formed of his own ideal, as well as from the very poor representations that have been handed down to us of what William Shakespeare looked on that April morn in 1616, when the everlasting day had cast over the dead poet's face a light not of this world.

Sentiment is not proof, and facts, not fancies, I may be told, are what is required in ascertaining the authenticity of such a relic as this death-mask. These, indeed, are not to be obtained, as I have already said; but even without these I for one would consider the acquisition of this cast for this country as one of immense interest and importance.

RONALD GOWER.

Reviews.

Memoir of G. Béranger. By the late Sir WILLIAM WILDE, M.D. (M. H. Gill & Son, Dublin, 1880.)



MOST of our readers, we imagine, will be more likely to associate the name of Béranger with French songs than with Irish ecclesiastical antiquities; and we expect that, on this side of the Channel at least, few persons know anything of the labours of Gabriel Béranger, just a century ago, in the cause of art and antiquities in Ireland. Of Huguenot extraction, and an adopted son of Ireland, he devoted the best years of a laborious and not very well-paid life to an examination of the many remains of early ages which had been spared through all the civil wars that had devastated that island; and he claims the credit of the first person in modern times who set himself earnestly to work to read the riddle of the Round Towers which there form so striking a feature. These he considers as decidedly ecclesiastical structures, built also with a view to defence and security; and he does not at all accept the theory that they were intended as beacons. It is almost needless to add that the researches of more recent times have fully confirmed this view, and that the name of Béranger, the pioneer, has been undeservedly forgotten, being thrown into the cold shade of oblivion by those who came after him—Dr. Petrie, Mr. Madden, and the leading spirits of the Archaeological Association of Ireland.

Sir William Wilde has given us, in a preface and in the body of the work, a short but complete biography of Béranger; and has amplified the diary of his various antiquarian tours into a consecutive narrative which is full of interest, and as rich in local anecdote as in topographical description; letting the reader into the condition of the Irish peasantry as well as of the upper and wealthier classes during the first decade of the reign of George III. The memoir was about two-thirds completed when its continuity was broken off by the long illness and death of Sir William Wilde; but the thread has been taken up, and the concluding portion faithfully given to the world by Lady Wilde, first in the columns of the *Kilkenny Archaeological Journal*, and now in the volume before us. It should be added that the book is adorned with no less than seventeen illustrations, carefully drawn on wood, showing a variety of other Irish antiquities besides the Round Towers—stones, cabins, arches, crosses, &c. Even many a well-informed Irishman may learn from this work for the first time that a Round Tower was standing in the City of Dublin a little more than a century ago.

Our Ancient Monuments, and the Land Around them.

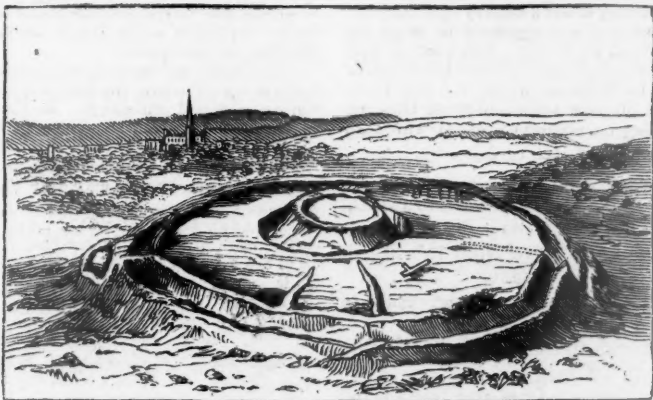
By C. P. KAINS-JACKSON; with an Introduction by Sir JOHN W. LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P. (Elliot Stock, 1880.)

It is not a little singular that, in spite of the great increase which archaeology has made within the present generation, only a very slight interest has been shown by the public at large in the efforts of Sir John Lubbock, Lord Carnarvon, and other members of the two Houses of Parliament to carry into law a measure which has been proposed annually for some years past, to protect the chief ancient monuments which lie scattered up and down the country. To remove this apathy, and to excite a wholesome interest in these monuments of past ages, is a task which any man of average attainment might set to himself with advantage; and we are glad to welcome Mr. Kains-Jackson's effort in this direction. There are few educated Englishmen to whom the topography of their country offers no attractions; and therefore we cannot doubt that a popular and untechnical guide to such places as Stonehenge, Avebury, Old Sarum, Stanton Drew,

have, from first to last, the guidance of established and ascertained facts, and are not left to draw our own inferences: Mr. Kains-Jackson writes thus of it:

"Thus Old Sarum is an antique monument, raised to Christianity as well as deemed worth preserving by the general archaeologist and antiquary. Those who agree with Lord Francis Hervey in despising the ancient Britons will yet be willing to assist in preserving what is at once a Celtic stronghold, a Roman fortress, a Saxon burgh, and a feudal castle. Twelve centuries of history and six of tradition unite in rendering the preservation of Old Sarum an object of national interest, while its Parliamentary history and the return, by its solitary tavern farmhouse, of some of the most brilliant statesmen the country has known, should cause it to have, in an especial manner, the consideration of the Houses of Lords and Commons."

The accompanying cut of Old Sarum is one of the most attractive of the illustrations in which the work abounds. Sir John Lubbock's Preface, explanatory of the general character of those monuments which his Bill is intended to protect from destruction, adds



Kit's Coty House, Cadbury Castle, Caesar's Camp at Wimbledon, Wayland Smith's Cave, the Rollright Stones, Arthur's Round Table, and the other thirty or forty chief objects of antiquarian enthusiasm which are named or "scheduled" in the Bill before Parliament will find plenty of readers. We suppose that it is with this special object in view, and not with any object of making money, that the book is published at a very low price—one that can hardly be remunerative, we fear; for it consists of upwards of a hundred pages quarto, uniform in plan and type, and on the same hand-wove paper with which the readers of *THE ANTIQUARY* are so familiar.

It is not easy to set forth in the space of a few pages the views of ancient and modern writers on such "moot" subjects as the true date and the real design of the megalithic circles of Stonehenge and Avebury; but here the history of both will be found summed up and epitomized,

"*Votivâ veluti pateat depicta tabellâ.*"

Perhaps the very best historical sketch which the volume contains is that of Old Sarum, for in this we

much to the value of the volume; and we must feel grateful to the author for the boon of an index. The only defect that we notice is the absence of all mention of the chief ancient monuments in Cornwall which need preservation. We know that they were omitted from the schedule of the Bill brought into Parliament on the ground that Cornwall is a Royal Duchy; but that consideration need not, we think, have weighed with Mr. Kains-Jackson, who could easily, by the help of such local antiquaries as Mr. W. C. Borlase, have made a schedule of Cornish monuments for himself. This omission strikes us as all the more strange since the writer gives us tolerably full accounts of the chief ancient monuments of Scotland and of Ireland.

Lightning Conductors. By RICHARD ANDERSON, F.G.S., &c. (Spon & Co., Charing Cross, 1880.)

Though the practical and technical part of this work does not fall within the scope of antiquarian matters, yet the accounts which it gives of Franklin's early researches into electricity, and the difficulties against

which the unknown and friendless discoverer had to contend before he could obtain a hearing from the Royal Society, are here given with so much of circumstance and detail, that they unfold to the reader a forgotten page of the history of the last century. It is a matter of pride to the editor of an antiquarian magazine to record the fact that public attention was first drawn in any marked manner or degree to Franklin's discovery, not by the officials of the Royal Society, but by Edmund Cave, the editor and proprietor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, who was instrumental in enlisting on Franklin's behalf the good offices of the naturalist Buffon, which ended in Franklin's triumphal admission into the Academy of Sciences at Paris, when the President greeted him with the words *Eripuit calo fulmen*. It will scarcely be believed that for years after Franklin had made his great discovery of electric rods as protectors to spires, towers, and lofty buildings, English prejudice refused to sanction the adoption of so useful an instrument; and that it was not until the tower of St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street had been seriously damaged by lightning, about a century ago, that the authorities allowed a safety apparatus to be put up for the preservation of St. Paul's. The work is well illustrated; and Mr. Anderson's tabular list of public buildings struck by lightning during the past three centuries will be of great service to those who are studying or writing on matters connected with Fire Insurance.

The Mysteries of All Nations. By JAMES GRANT. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London; W. Paterson, Edinburgh; Reid & Son, Leith, N.B.)

With an abundance, indeed a profusion, of the most interesting material, amounting to an *embarras de richesses*, before him, or rather in his hands, Mr. Grant has contrived to put together a work which is sadly disappointing to the genuine antiquary. Such questions as to the rise and progress of superstition, the laws against witchcraft and the trials of witches, the chief delusions of ancient and modern times, strange local tales, fables, and customs, mythology, magic, astrology, demonology, signs, omens, and divinations, forming as they do the chief subjects of the pen of Mr. Grant, ought to have been woven, and might easily have been woven by a skillful hand, into a book of real value. But to bring about such an end, system, order, method, comparison, breadth of view, and a genial sympathy with the past in spite of all its shortcomings, these and other cognate qualities would be necessary; and of these we can detect but few signs in Mr. Grant, who, to judge from his remarks about asserted miracles, ancient beliefs, pilgrimages, &c., considers that most of them are a delusion *pur et simple*. He considers that Shakespeare, Milton, and most of our English poets, including Cowper, Scott, and Longfellow, have sadly contributed to prolong the existence of "superstitions." A work written in such a spirit, though its individual pages are full of most attractive matter, can hardly escape proving a failure in a literary point of view. The book, too, is one which we are bound to condemn strongly on the ground of its having no index to such a mass of facts and names of persons, places, and books; though we are bound, *per contra*, to

credit him with having prefixed to his volume, and repeating at the head of each chapter, a very long table of its contents.

Diary of a Tour in Sweden, Norway and Russia, in 1827. By the MARCHIONESS OF WESTMINSTER. (Hurst & Blackett, 1880.)

We do not often review books of travel; but an exception must be made for this volume on account of its antiquarian interest: for not only was the "Tour" which it describes made more than fifty years ago, when the old-fashioned difficulties of roads, inns, and vehicles were still in existence, but the work itself gives us some most interesting "glints"—as they say in Norfolk—of persons and places which have long since become historic, and of 'society' as it existed in foreign Courts "when George the Fourth was King." The portions which readers of THE ANTIQUARY will find most interesting are Lady Westminster's descriptions of the Cathedral, the Churches, the Museum, and the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, with its pictures and other relics of the past. The following description of an old mansion in Sweden called Skocloster, will serve as a proof of Lady Westminster's power of appreciating the antique:—

"The house was formerly a monastery, and stands round a square court, the cloisters, with columns of white marble still remaining. In that part through which you enter there is a large gallery round each story, looking into the court. It is full of curious old family pictures and others of all kinds, and the walls are, besides, painted all over with mottoes in Latin, French, and Italian; the staircases, which are very wide, are also full of pictures. . . . The rooms are endless as to number. In the first which we entered there is a cabinet full of objects of curiosity and beauty, in the way of cups, boxes of stones, jasper, &c., finely set, nautilus-shells beautifully mounted, amber caskets, cabinets of ebony and ivory, and many other things of that sort. In the room adjoining there is a strange ceiling in plaster, representing all sorts of creatures—men, animals, and birds, particularly large fat swans, very coarse and coarsely coloured, but so much *en relief* as to seem as if they must tumble down on the floor."

We venture to think that these last few observations will remind our readers of the "Emblems" engraved on the ceiling of the Library at Blickling Hall, Norfolk, so carefully and elaborately described in THE ANTIQUARY, vol. iv. p. 248. Lady Westminster continues:—

"Every room is full of pictures of the Brahés—the oldest family in Sweden—and all their connexions; Field Marshal Wrangel, who built the house, and whose bed is there; remarkable people of all times and nations, French, Swedish, and German, some very bad, others curious; particularly two very pretty ones of La Duchesse de Bouillon and La Duchesse de la Ferté on horseback, and quantities of the Kings of Denmark and Sweden. . . . There are several rooms full of old armour, firelocks, swords, sabres, extremely ancient and curious, some of them having belonged to kings of remarkable people. One rifle had been used by Gustavus Adolphus, in Germany; and there were many other trophies of the Thirty Years' War. Altogether [it is] the finest collection that exists in the

North of Europe: including a great number of ancient saddles, bridles, and bits, and Queen Christina's slippers, and those of Eric XIV. These are arranged in rooms on the third floor, at the top of the house. Several other apartments were occupied by a great quantity of books of all languages, which, if arranged, would make a fine library; other rooms also, on the same floor, and never used, had their bare walls covered with some of the most magnificent tapestry we ever saw, and in great profusion. The subjects were mostly figures in the most vivid colours, with magnificent rich borders, such as would fetch any price in England."

It is clear from these extracts that Lady Westminster, when she travelled abroad in 1827, carried with her the eye of a connoisseur; and that her zeal for the arts is not abated at the present day the handsome volume on our table is a proof.

Detling in Days Gone by. By J. CAVE-BROWNE, Vicar. (London: Simpkin & Co.)

By careful and judicious utilization of information derived from local sources, the Public Records, and the British Museum, the author of this pleasantly-written little history of Detling has added a valuable contribution towards Kentish county history. These are the works which help along the county historian in his gigantic task, and render his aim attainable. Mr. Cave-Browne's labour of love has, moreover, a most praiseworthy object in view. From the profits of the sale of this work he proposes to restore the lectern of Detling Church, one of the oldest, and perhaps the most ornamental, of our remaining wooden specimens. It dates from the middle of the 14th century, and may be regarded as unique in the richness and delicacy of its tracery. We commend the volume to the notice of our readers, antiquarian and otherwise.



Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

METROPOLITAN.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 17.—Mr. G. Knight Watson read, in the absence of the author, Mr. R. S. Ferguson, M.A. (local secretary of the Society for Cumberland), a Paper entitled "*A résumé or Report on Recent Important Antiquarian Discoveries in the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.*" In it he gave a detailed account of some excavations near Brough, which had resulted in the discovery of two or three curious cists containing skeletons, with the vessels for food, as usual, by their side, and sundry other cinerary remains, implements, and pottery of a rude type. He also recorded the partial examination of a Roman camp situated on the sea coast near Maryport, in Cumberland, on the property of Mrs. Pocklington-Senhouse, of Netherhall; and intimated that further researches were about to be made on the spot. Here had been found a mutilated inscription on stone mentioning the XXth Roman legion: and also the foundations of a Roman road. Also in a

cist in the neighbourhood had been discovered sundry rude implements of the Bronze period. Many of these had been dug up under the supervision of Mr. Robinson. Mr. E. Peacock also read a short Paper on the antiquities of the parish of Scotton, in Lincolnshire, which once belonged to the Nevilles and the Busseys, who had erected in it a church which had some interesting features, and at present had almost entirely escaped the hands of the restorer. The old stained glass which adorned its windows was full of armorial bearings of the Nevilles and Busseys, and so were the bosses of the ceiling. Thanks were voted to the authors of the above two Papers and to the donors of sundry books to the library of the Society. Among the objects of interest exhibited were three old wooden panels from an old house at Baston, in the parish of Keston, Kent, painted with portraits of Athelstan and other Saxon kings, and executed probably as early as the reign of Edward IV.; a rubbing of a curious Runic inscription which had been found on a stone in Cumberland, and had been submitted to Professor Stephens, of Copenhagen, to be deciphered; also sundry photographs of the articles mentioned in Mr. Ferguson's Paper as having been lately found in Cumberland and Westmoreland; and lastly some coins of the reigns of Constantine and of the later Roman Emperors, forming part of a large hoard which had lately been found accidentally by an artisan on the banks of the river, at Bitton, near Bristol.

June 24.—H. Reeve, Esq., V.P., in the Chair.—The Hon. C. L. Wood and Mr. J. W. Cripps were admitted Fellows.—Mr. E. W. Brabrook presented a squeeze of an inscription of an Irish tombstone in the County of Wicklow. It appeared to read *OROTT DO ECHTAIN*—i.e., "Pray for the soul of Echtan," but the name was somewhat obscure.—Mr. W. J. Thoms presented a patent (being an assignment of the next presentation of the parish church of Hastings, Sussex) under the Great Seal of Queen Katherine Parr, dated 30th of March, 37 Hen. VIII., 1546.—Mr. C. E. Davis communicated a Paper on recent excavations on the site of the Roman Baths at Bath.—At the conclusion of the Paper a resolution was passed expressing a hope that the Mayor and Corporation of Bath might see their way to throw open the large Roman baths as a memorial of one of the most interesting periods in the annals of that city.—During the evening the Ashburnham MS. of the Gospels (see p. 26 *ante*) was again exhibited to the Fellows and visitors.

ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—July 1.—Lord Talbot de Malahide in the Chair.—Mr. F. C. J. Spurrell read a Paper entitled "Notes on Implements and Chips from the floor of a Palaeolithic Flint Workshop," which was illustrated by a number of diagrams and flint implements and chips. Professor Bunnell Lewis next read some "Notes on Antiquities in the Museum of Palermo," which was illustrated by a large number of coins, engravings, and photographs. This was followed by Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie's Notes on "Plans of Earthworks and Stone Remains of Kent, Wiltshire, and the Land's End," some forty of which were suspended on the walls, the peculiarities of the several earthworks and remains being ably pointed out by Mr. Petrie. Among the other articles exhibited was a drawing of an inscribed altar lately found at Cirencester, by Mr. W. Thompson Watkin.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—May 25.—Mr. E. B. Tylor, President, in the Chair.—Dr. H. Woodward read extracts from a Paper by Prof. J. Milne "On the Stone Age in Japan." The author described from personal examination many of the archaeological remains in Japan. Kitchen middens are abundant, and are ascribed to the Ainos, the ornamentation on the pottery resembling that still used by the Ainos of to-day. The shells and bones found in the middens were enumerated and described. The stone implements found in Japan include axes, arrow-heads, and scrapers. Many of these occur in the middens; the axes are formed generally of a greenish stone, which appears to be a decomposed trachytic porphyry or andesite. The Ainos used stone implements up to a comparatively modern date. Tumuli occur in many parts of Japan, as well as caves, both natural and artificial. Prof. Milne opened one of the latter, and found the interior covered with inscriptions. The Japanese themselves make valuable collections of stone implements, old pottery, &c., the favourite notion among them being that such things were freaks of Nature. Several fragments of crockery, shells, and other remains from kitchen middens were exhibited.—Mr. C. Pfoundes read a Paper "On the Japanese People, and their Origin." Passing over the fabulous period, we find the Japanese commence their era about the same time as that of Rome, B.C./660; the first emperor, mikado, or ruler established himself in the vicinity of Kioto, not very far from the present treaty ports, Osaka-Kiogo. For centuries history teems with accounts of efforts to civilize the people, and the wild and intractable aborigines were gradually driven northward, until they settled in the North Island, where they still exist, and form the bulk of the present inhabitants. Mr. Pfoundes exhibited a valuable collection of photographs and drawings in illustration of his Paper, together with articles of Japanese manufacture and some fine specimens of tapestry.

June 8.—Major-General A. Pitt-Rivers, V.P., in the Chair.—Mr. F. C. H. Price read a Paper "On Camps on the Malvern Hills." Last September, having obtained permission from Lord Somers to excavate in any part of the camps, he set his labourers to work, first on Hollybush Hill, on the south side of the Malvern range, and afterwards on Midsummer Hill, both of which were encircled by a deep ditch and a rampart, while in a glen between the two on the south side was the site of a British town, about 1,100 feet in length. In the interior of the ancient camp on Hollybush Hill were many hut hollows, some of which he opened, but fruitlessly. On the east face of Midsummer Hill were several lines of such hollows, which, like the rest had been habitations, and no fewer than 214 had been counted. Along the ravine between the two hills were four tanks, still having the ancient dams for holding back the water. More productive were the excavations on the Herefordshire Beacon Camp, one of the largest earthworks in the district. It had usually been looked upon as of British origin, and Mr. Price saw no special reason for doubting it. In one hut hollow much coarse black pottery was met with, and there were besides many bones of the ox, pig, horse, sheep, dog, some kind of gallinaceous fowl, and of the deer. A description was given of the huge block of syenite known as the

"Divination Stone." It was mentioned that in 1650 a jewelled gold crown or bracelet was found in a ditch at the base of Herefordshire Beacon. Camden had written of it, and in a MS. said to belong to Jesus College, Oxford, it was stated to have been sold to a Gloucester goldsmith for £37, who sold it to a jeweller in Lombard Street for £250, who sold the stones alone for £1,500. There were many traditions as to coins found there, but their dates were uncertain. Mr. Price thought this large camp, as well as those on Hollybush and Midsummer Hill, was of late Cymric or Celtic origin, that the latter camp was of earlier date than that on the Herefordshire Beacon, and that in all likelihood they were occupied by the Romano-British, as many remains of those tribes existed in the district, and the pottery seemed to date from that period.—A Paper was read "On Religious Beliefs and Practices in Melanesia," by the Rev. H. Codrington.

ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—June 5.—By the consent of the Dean of Westminster, the members visited the Abbey. The party was divided into sections, which were respectively conducted by Mr. George H. Birch, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, and Mr. J. L. Pearson.

June 19.—The members paid a visit to the interesting churches of Stone and Swanscombe, near Dartford, Kent. At Stone they were conducted over the building by the Rev. Canon Murray, the rector, and Mr. Hugh R. Gough, who read a Paper descriptive of its chief features. The fine north-western doorway and the richly-carved arcading in the choir were much admired. The church has been beautifully restored by Mr. Street, and it is a reproduction in miniature of much of the grand style of Westminster Abbey. At Swanscombe the church was shown by the Rev. Mr. Candy, who drew attention to the great variety of styles which it exhibited, from the Saxon down to the Perpendicular. The members afterwards inspected the remains of an early British camp near Swanscombe, and the old church of St. Botolph's, Northfleet, which is almost a cathedral in its plan and proportions. The afternoon was brought to a conclusion by a hasty visit to Springhead, in the course of which the company inspected the Roman Via.

July 3.—An excursion was made to Canterbury. Canon Rawlinson conducted the members over the Cathedral; after which St. Augustine's Missionary College was visited, the company being received by the Rev. Professor Watkins. The members next visited St. Martin's Church, in the outskirts of the city.

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS.—June 17.—By permission of the Archbishop of Canterbury, this Society held their morning meeting at Lambeth Palace. About 400 of the members and their friends attended and were received in the library. An explanation of the objects of interest was given by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, F.S.A., the librarian. The company then visited the chapel and the picture gallery, and were received by the Primate himself, who gave them an interesting history of the pictures and points of interest in these parts of the palace.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY.—July 6.—Dr. Samuel Birch, President, in the Chair.—Professor A. H. Sayce, M.A., read a Paper on "The

Hittite Monuments." In referring to a previous Paper communicated to the Society, and printed in the Transactions (vol. v. pp. 22-32), in which it was suggested that the so-called Hamathite inscriptions ought rather to be termed Hittite, as the hieroglyphics in which they were written were of Hittite invention, and that the existence of these inscriptions indicated an early connection between the city of Carchemish and the Hittite people; it was now pointed out by Mr. Sayce that his suggestions had been abundantly proved, and that for the future the monuments in question must be spoken of as Hittite, and not Hamathite. The various inscriptions known were then referred to, and the sculptures noticed by Texier, Hamilton, and Perrot in different parts of Asia Minor were considered. These bear some resemblance to Egyptian art on one side, and still more to Assyrian art on the other, but yet have a very marked and peculiar character of their own. The various Hittite monuments known were described, and the hieroglyphic names of various gods and goddesses from the sculptures at Boghaz Keni, Hamath, Aleppo, Carchemish, &c., considered.—A communication from M. Terrien de Lacouperie, on the Common Origin of the Akkadian and Chinese Writing was read.—The Rev. J. N. Strassmaier communicated the translation of a contract tablet of the 17th year of Nabonidus. This tablet, which is in the collection of the Louvre, is marked M.N.B. 1133, and contains rather an unusual form of contract.—Mr. Richard Cull, F.S.A., read some remarks on the Form and Function of the Infinitive Mood in the Assyrian language.

NEW SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.—June 11.—F. J. Furnivall, Esq., Director, in the Chair.—The Papers read were "On the Seasons of Shakspeare's Plays," by the Rev. H. N. Ellacombe, M.A.; "On the Utter Failure of Mr. Swinburne's Metrical Argument against Fletcher's Share in *Henry VIII.*," by F. J. Furnivall, M.A.; and "On Suicide in Shakspeare," by the Rev. J. Kirkman.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.—June 22.—Anniversary meeting. Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., President, in the Chair.—From the Report of the council it appeared that in the past year the number of members had risen from 746 to 783. Great progress has been made during the last decade, the number of Fellows having been nearly doubled, while the income and amount invested have been more than doubled in that time.—Mr. James Caird was appointed President for the coming year. The council also was appointed.

FREE AND OPEN CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—At the anniversary of this Society, Lord Forbes, V.P., in the Chair.—The Report was read and adopted. It contained a list of seventy-five old churches in which the pew system had been abolished, and of new free churches erected during the past year, but the list "is not put forth as a complete record of the progress of the movement, as many churches have, no doubt, been made free in a quiet way without any public notice having appeared of the change."

CITY CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD PROTECTION SOCIETY.—June 23.—The first annual meeting of this Society was held at the Mansion House, the Earl of Devon, President, in the Chair.—The Report showed that since the formation of this Society no scheme for

the removal of a church had been set on foot, and no church had been destroyed. Having referred to the need for funds to carry on the work of the Society, the Report went on to acknowledge the exertions of Mr. H. Wright in securing so long and influential a list of supporters of the movement. The work of the Society was of no ordinary character in an age which was, above all things, utilitarian; but reverence for art, antiquity, and religion still retained some dominion over the minds and affections of the thoughtful and the cultivated. Mr. Henry Wright read a Paper on "City Churches," written by the late Sir Gilbert Scott.—The Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., moved: "That this meeting regrets the destruction of so many of the ancient parish churches of the City of London, both on æsthetic and religious grounds, and pledges itself to watch and oppose in the absence of urgent necessity any and every future scheme for the removal of a City church, or the desecration of the resting-place of the dead within the City of London."—At the last Council meeting of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society, Mr. Edwin Freshfield, F.S.A., presiding, the Hon. Sec., Mr. Henry Wright, stated that the result of the late meeting held at the Mansion House, at which Lord Devon took the Chair, had been the increase of 120 new members, all of whom were then elected. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Tomkins, Q.C., "That the best thanks of the Council be accorded to Mr. Wright for his labours for the welfare of the Society." A letter was read from the solicitors of the Metropolitan Railway, Messrs. Baxter, definitely stating that no City church nor churchyard will be interfered with by the railway. Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., and Mr. Grantham, Q.C., M.P., have become Vice-Presidents of the Society.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—June 21.—Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., in the Chair.—Mr. R. N. Cust (Hon. Sec.) laid before the Society a revised translation, by Prof. Kern, of Leiden, of the additional edicts of King Asoka at Dhauhi and Jaugada on the east coast of India, and gave a general description of the other inscriptions of that monarch which have been met with, not only on rocks, but in caves, and on pillars, especially set up to receive them. Having stated that the date of Asoka's reign was fairly certain, as he is known to have been the grandson of Chandra Gupta (Sandracottus), Mr. Cust mentioned the various localities in the North, West, and East of India where these inscriptions have been copied, and added that, while, in his opinion, both the forms of characters used could be traced back to a Phœnician original, the language of the inscriptions was an early form of the Prakrit into which the Sanskrit had degenerated. He then read Prof. Kern's translation.—A discussion ensued, in which Sir Walter Elliot, the discoverer of the Jaugada tablet, and others took part.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—June 23.—Earl Beauchamp, F.S.A., in the Chair.—The Annual Report was read, and the treasurer's statement of accounts for 1879 received. The officers for the ensuing year having been duly elected, and other business transacted, a motion was submitted to the meeting for the appointment of a committee to consider and report to the Council as to the best means of collecting and

arranging English proverbs. Another subject to which the Council drew special attention was the desirability of forming a Folk-Lore library.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.—June 4.—Prof. W. Stanley Jevons in the Chair.—Mr. Cornelius Walford, F.S.A., read a Paper entitled "Books I have Seen; Books I have Not Seen; Books I should Like to See; Books I Never Expect to See," the substance of which we print in another column. In the discussion which followed the reading of the Paper, Prof. Jevons thought that it would be well if the Association were to take up the matter of publication of books without a date—a practice which had extended to some important works, and would hereafter cause much trouble.

CYMMRODORION SOCIETY.—June 30.—A Paper was read by Mr. H. W. Lloyd on Welsh Books Printed on the Continent in the 16th and 17th Centuries.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS.—June 28.—Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., in the Chair.—Mr. W. Morris, Hon. Sec., read the Annual Report, from which it appears that the Society has been instrumental, more or less, in preventing the so-called restoration of the churches of Chesterton, near Cambridge; Aldborough, Suffolk; Studland, Dorset, and others; St. Germain's Cathedral, Isle of Man; the Old Town Hall, Leicester; Malmesbury Market Cross; the Baptistry, Ravenna; St. Albans Cathedral; and St. Mark's, Venice. The Report was adopted, on the motion of Lord Talbot de Malahide, seconded by Mr. Sidney Colvin, Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Cambridge, and supported by Professor Hales. Mr. J. J. Stevenson read a Paper on St. Mark's Church, at Venice, and moved the following resolution: "That this meeting having noted the opinions of Mr. J. J. Stevenson, Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., and other architects, who have recently visited St. Mark's at Venice, is convinced that the west front is, on the whole, in good repair, and most earnestly deprecates any restoration of it; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts in Italy." Mr. W. R. Richmond, Slade Professor of Fine Arts at Oxford, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

PROVINCIAL.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—May 9.—Mr. John R. Findlay, V.P., in the Chair.—Dr. R. Angus Smith read a Paper on some Stone Circles at and near Durris. While staying with Dr. James Young, the proprietor of Durris, Dr. Smith was struck with the number of cairns on the hillside of Cluny, many of which may be clearance heaps, though the number of stone circles in the neighbourhood lends countenance to the opinion that they may not all be so. He described first the circle on Rees o'Kleen, which is nearly perfect, fourteen yards in diameter and having five stones still standing. On Garrol farm there is a second circle, sixty feet internal diameter, nine stones standing, the highest five feet high, and the lying stone in the usual position, facing the south, with a standing stone at each end of it. At Esslie is a third circle of a remarkable character.

The base appears as if raised about two feet above the ordinary level. The circle is composite, consisting of a large circle enclosing two smaller ones. The main circle is twenty-seven yards in diameter. Of the two enclosed circles the eastern was complete. The stones are scarcely a foot above the ground, and almost concealed by the grass. A space of seven or eight feet in diameter was laid bare, and in three places there were found what seemed to have been burials placed round the circumference of the circle. In the centre was a cist built of boulder stones. Nothing was found in the graves but fragments of bone. On West Mullach there is another circle forty-eight feet in diameter, consisting of six standing stones, and a lying one at the south. In the centre is a circle of smaller stones, but destroyed by previous investigators. At Cairmfauld is another circle twenty-four yards in diameter, with five stones remaining. At East Mullach are the remains of another. Dr. Angus Smith quoted largely from a manuscript description, with measurements of these circles, sent him by Dr. William Brown, of Edinburgh, comparing and combining both sets of observations. He also noticed several other stone circles in the east of Kincardineshire, which he had merely seen. He drew no conclusions from the facts he had placed on record, but he hoped that some day the accumulation of such observations would lead to a knowledge of the point from which the people who built the stone circles had come into Scotland. The Paper was illustrated by photographs of the circles, taken for the purpose by Dr. Angus Smith.—The Rev. Dr. Struthers, of Prestons, communicated an account of the discovery of a large sepulchral urn found in tiring a quarry belonging to Mr. John Wilson, of Tranent, near the old house of Birseley. The urn, which was broken to pieces by the workmen, has been reconstructed, and placed in the Museum by the donation of the Rev. Dr. Struthers. It measures fourteen inches high and twelve-and-a-half inches diameter, and is well shaped and ornamented. When found it was inverted over the burnt bones of the person for whose interment it had been made.—Mr. J. R. Findlay, vice-president, gave a short account of the discovery of an urn of larger size and more elaborate ornamentation, at Stenton, in 1877. In the course of removing a large mound, 110 yards in circumference, and ten to twelve feet high in the centre, at Meiklerig, the farmer found on the east side of the mound, and near the level of the original surface, a square cist, containing the urn, which was full of burnt bones. A flint knife and a small whetstone partially perforated were also found in the cairn.—The next notice was a description of the discovery of an urn and bronze blade at Shuttlefield, Lockerbie, communicated by Mr. William Rae, Rosehill. Mr. W. R. M'Diarmid read an account of a stone with an incised cross, similar to that at Ratho, which had been recently described by Mr. J. R. Findlay. This stone was found in a cairn at Daltallochan, in the parish of Carsphairn, Kirkeudbrightshire, a locality abounding with cairns, stone circles, and other ancient remains.—Professor Duns gave a notice of an ancient Celtic reliquary found in the Shannon, which bore a strong resemblance to the beautiful one from Monymusk, and which he intimated he now presented to the

Museum.—Mr. R. B. Armstrong gave an account of a map of the debateable ground between England and Scotland, marked in Lord Burleigh's handwriting, a tracing of which, from the original in the British Museum, was exhibited.—Mr. Ralph Carr-Ellison gave an additional Note on the Translation of the Inscription of the Newton Stone, which he had communicated to the Society some time ago.

BATLEY (YORKSHIRE) ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—June 14.—Mr. Geo. Jubb in the Chair.—Mr. Wm. Carr, of Gomersal, President, read a Paper on the Antiquities of Batley. He proceeded to speak of the importance of the etymology of a parish being considered, and any prehistoric remains investigated. He quoted the Domesday Book mention of Batley, and next gave an account of the origin of knights' fees, and showed that it was necessary, for the purposes of the Crown, to ascertain from time to time the position of the vassals and sub-vassals, and that this was done by inquisitions. Returns of these inquiries as to the fees were amongst the earliest of our national records, and they might be consulted with advantage. Taking next the ecclesiastical portion of his subject, Mr. Carr touched on the origin of parishes, mentioned the early connection of Batley with the priory at Nostel, and gave a running list of the documents that might advantageously be consulted, with special mention of some of the more curious, as, for instance, the *valor eclesiasticus*, the certificates of colleges, and the Commonwealth Survey. He afterwards spoke of the grant of the advowson of Batley, and made reference to the ancient stained glass in the windows of the old church, to some of the monuments, and to the connection of the Copleys with the parish.

June 26.—The members of the above Society paid a visit to Wakefield, in order to inspect the parish church and the Rolls Court of the Manor, permission having been kindly given by the Vicar and Mr. Stewart. Arriving first at the Rolls Court, Mr. Townend informed them that the rolls commenced with the year 1273, and were continued down to the present, with slight intermission, thus forming one of the finest collections in England. The visitors had pointed out to them documents of rare interest, including a lieutenant's commission, issued in 1643, and signed by Lord Fairfax; also a similar commission issued and signed by Bradshawe, President of the Parliament, who signed the death warrant of King Charles. The axe and manacles, formerly attached to the gibbet at Halifax, came in for a fair share of attention, as did also the other deadly weapon used by murderers in the Manor of Wakefield. Having looked round the old Moot Hall, the party then visited the parish church, where Mr. Michael Sheard, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, explained the various points of interest in it, pointing out the old carvings, &c., which alone remain of the former building. The Clerk exhibited the parish register and churchwarden account books, and drew the attention of the visitors to certain remarkable entries therein made; notably, one in reference to bad coin. In addition to the tower being 105 feet high, the spire measures 135 feet, and the vane seven feet more, making the total height 247 feet; being thus the highest in Yorkshire.

CAMBRIAN ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting will be held at Pembroke, and will

begin on Monday, August 23. Mr. C. E. G. Phillips, of Picton Castle, has accepted the office of President for the ensuing year.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Annual Meeting, May 24.—Professor Hughes, F.S.A., President, in the Chair.—The Annual Report mentioned successful excavations by members of this Society at Great Chesterford and Barrington, and promised the issue of several books during the coming year. Professor Hughes made the following remarks upon the present manufacture of pottery in the Pyrenees:—We have not many descriptions of the mode of manufacture of pottery among rude tribes or people where primitive modes are still kept up, and yet it is from such observations alone that we can hope to obtain any satisfactory evidence as to the conditions which we may infer prevailed among the makers of the primeval pottery we find in caves, in graves, or refuse heaps. One such case I had an opportunity of examining with Sir Charles Lyell under the guidance of M. Vausennat some years ago. At Ordizan, near Bagneres de Bigorre, in the Pyrenees, there is a clay derived from the subaerial decomposition of various igneous and metamorphic rocks, which has been found by experience to be especially adapted for making pottery. The process is very simple. The clay is kneaded in small quantities at a time, and the potter, generally a woman, sets herself down by a lump of it, having in front of her a round piece of wood about eighteen inches across, fastened by V-shaped braces to a peg which turns in a heavy wooden stand. A piece of clay is placed on this round moveable table, and while the table is turned by the left hand the clay is moulded with the right. Lump after lump is added, and the whole worked into form with the fingers, a simple wooden scraper about six inches long, and a wet rag. A hole about six feet across and two feet deep is dug in the ground. The vessels having been allowed to dry and harden in the air for a time are packed in dry fern in this hole, each vessel being also filled with fern. They are thus built up into a beehive-shaped mass rising about four feet above the ground, and the whole is covered with sods, leaving openings for draught here and there. The fern is fired, and when the fire is burned out the vessels are finished. In this way, M. Vausennat informed us, vessels resembling exactly those found in the caves and dolmens are now manufactured and used in the Pyrenees. The additions are made in lumps, and therefore when a spiral is seen, it is due to the fingers being withdrawn from the centre as the table is turned by the hand, and does not indicate the clay coil method described by Mr. Hartt as so common in Brazil and the rest of South America.—Mr. Neville Goodman exhibited and described some burial urns found near the mouth of the river Amazon. They were taken from a small island of some two or three acres in extent, lying near the bank of a long, narrow and shallow lake called Arary, which was almost at the centre of the Island of Marajou (Long. 49° W., Lat. 1° S.). The urns were partially projecting from the low cliff. They were buried at no great depth in the soil. No. 1 was a highly ornamented and curiously shaped urn. This contained human bones of very small size. The urn had one or two coatings of finer clay, superimposed on the clay forming the main

structure. The elaborate pattern was formed by cutting through the superficial white clay, and thus revealing the salmon-coloured clay below; paint and bosses had also been added to complete the design. No. 2 was a rough globular vessel without pattern. This contained no bones. A rude conventionalized representation of a clothed human head, conjectured to be the knob or handle of the cover of the vessel, was found in it. An almost precisely similar knob or head found at Pará is in the British Museum. No. 3 was an urn with a rudier pattern, formed in the same way as No. 1, which also contained fragments of human bones. From another vessel without pattern, was taken a singular triangular piece of porcelain, probably an article of clothing or adornment. No. 4. Besides these were some fragments of a large and elaborately ornamented vessel which must have been five or six feet in circumference. The pattern was made as in No. 1 by adding two coatings of fine clay; then it was traced by an indented line; then the lines had a border left on each side of them, and the remaining surface was worked away with a tool after the clay had attained to some degree of hardness. Nos. 5 and 6 were portions of two other vessels of similar shape and probably like use. They were hollow short cylinders with horizontal shelves on the upper edges. No. 5 presents perhaps the best specimen of workmanship. In this case the chasing seems to have been done while the clay was yet soft—the tool squeezing it up in some places. It had on its upper and under borders well defined and well executed designs of the key or Greek pattern. No. 6 had a rough sketch of the eyes, eyebrows, and ridiculously small nose, in rude imitation of the human head. The large boss was to lift it by, and probably was not intended to correspond with any feature of the face. No. 7. Portions of other vessels with patterns painted on them. The facts adduced showed conclusively that these were burial urns of an ancient people, and the place from which they were taken an ancient cemetery. The aboriginal Indians had ceased to exist in Marajou with anything like tribal relations or distinctive customs for more than a century, and had become absorbed in the mixed Brazilian people. The works of art of the modern Indians dwelling on various branches of the Amazon higher up present nothing similar to these urns. On the other hand an examination of these vessels and their ornamentation proves that their manufacturers must have had some relations with the ancient peoples of Peru, Granada, Central America, and Mexico. The art indicated by the pottery was a branch of that wide-spread civilization which extended from Central America through the lands of the Incas to the southern hemisphere along the Andes, and which seemed to shrivel and totally disappear at the rude civilization of the West, whose forces were wielded by the Spaniards under Cortes, Pizarro, &c. To illustrate this Mr. Goodman showed that No. 1 was a highly conventional representation of the human figure, with its head, trunk, arms, nose, breasts, feet, and other organs presented on each side in a bifacial arrangement. The correspondence of this, not only in the main but in minor features of detail, with the burial jars of Peru and Granada, of which pictures were shown, proved a close and imitative connection. After calling attention to the many

points of correspondence between Egyptian arts and customs and those of the South American ancient races, and explaining the uses as he conjectured of the short cylindrical vessels, Mr. Goodman stated that the burial urns were too small and had too narrow mouths to admit of a human body being placed in them, in whatever manner doubled up, without mutilation. Hence it would appear that the bodies were first dried in the sun and then broken up and introduced into the urns. There were no signs of carbonization—i.e., of cremation. There are no vessels in English collections of similar quality from the same neighbourhood, except the few fragmentary ones from Pará in the British Museum before spoken of.—Mr. Griffith exhibited two urns from Peru, from the tombs of the Incas, of similar pottery, and with coatings of fine clay, of red and light yellowish colour, exactly similar in this respect to those exhibited by Mr. Goodman; they also had the human figure, in one case with the hands and arms held in the same position as on his, in the other with just a human face as it were carved on the stem of the Mandiora, the roots representing the body and legs. He suggested that the key pattern might have arisen from a repetition of lines representing in a conventional way the eyes, eyebrows, and nose, comparing the Anglo-Saxon ornament springing from the same origin, passing through the T (upsilon) on their coins and culminating in the Fleur-de-lis.—Mr. Griffith exhibited a perforated flat sandstone pebble, lately found at Ditton, with two worked tynes of red deer. A number of Roman remains are found in the same spot, but these are apparently confined to holes filled with black earth, "ash pits," which were dug into the clunchy soil underneath the surface soil. These three specimens, however, came from this clunchy soil, where it had not been disturbed, and were probably pre-Roman. The stone might have been used as a net-weight.—Mr. White read a Paper on the Chesterford kiln, which Professor Hughes stated was a kiln for baking or burning pottery, but this Mr. White thought very improbable; both from its shape and size it much resembled the lime kiln of the present day. He then showed the shape of the potter's kiln, by giving as examples one discovered by Mr. Layton at Caistor, near Norwich, the ancient Venta Icenorum, and sketched in vol. xxii. of the *Archæologia*; another found by the Hon. R. C. Neville, which Mr. White thought was the flues only of a kiln, sketched in vol. x. of the *Archæological Journal*. He then exhibited a drawing of a more perfect one, found by Mr. Joslin, at Colchester, where the flues and furnaces are nearly identical in shape with those of Mr. Neville's, but on the top of the flues was built the kiln. The bottom of this flue was pierced through at regular intervals to allow the heat the more readily to escape into the kiln. The tops of the flues were much vitrified, which he proved by a specimen he exhibited. When the kiln was loaded it was then arched over with clay, which was, wholly or in part, broken down to take out the pottery when baked. And another, figured by Mr. Artis, from amongst the remains at Castor, in Northamptonshire, the Durobrivæ of Antoninus, showed the bottom perforated in a similar manner to the one mentioned above.—Mr. Redfern exhibited an ancient tally-board, which he

described as probably of late sixteenth-century or early seventeenth-century work, of dark oak, carved in relief, and divided into small panels, each of which contains a representation of a peacock, a hooded falcon, a swan, or some other bird; the lower part is formed as a shield, which has on its face two smaller shields, suspended from a hunting horn. One of these shields bears the arms of the Lucy family, and the other what appears to be the arms of the city of Amsterdam. This tally-board is supposed to have been used for keeping the record of the game supply at some house of importance. Shakespeare makes mention of the tally in the play of *Henry VI.* and in Sonnet 122.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—June 16.—Annual meeting at the Senhouse Arms Hotel, Maryport. The Rev. Canon Simpson, LL.D., Chairman of the Council, presided. The officers for the ensuing year having been appointed, and other routine business transacted, the company visited the site of the Roman Camp above the town, under the guidance of Mr. Joseph Robinson, and afterwards proceeded to Netherhall, where Mr. Senhouse's collection of Roman altars, and other remains, which had from time to time been found in the neighbourhood, were inspected. The first day's proceedings were brought to a close by a visit to Workington Hall, the ancestral residence of the Curwen family, where several interesting Papers were read. The programme included a carriage excursion on the following day, when several places of historical interest were visited. This Society has recently issued its ninth annual volume of Transactions. They contain a great amount of interesting local matter, and are well illustrated. The number of members of this Society has increased fivefold within the last few years.

EEPING FOREST AND COUNTY OF ESSEX NATURALISTS' FIELD CLUB.—July 3.—The members met for an examination of Amesbury Banks earthwork, which tradition reports to have been an encampment of Queen Boadicea, and of another ancient camp, recently discovered near Loughton by Mr. William D'Oyley. The conductor of the party was Major-General Pitt-Rivers, F.R.S., who afterwards discoursed on the indistinct lines of banks which they had been inspecting. The council of the club announce an early geological field meeting, to be conducted by Sir Antonio Brady, F.G.S., and Mr. Henry Walker, F.G.S., to the Elephant Pits at Ilford.

GLASGOW ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—June 24.—Special general meeting.—Papers by Mr. James Napier, F.R.S.E., "On Folk-lore among the Upper and Middle Classes," and by the Secretary on the canoe recently discovered in a small island in the Clyde, were read. Prof. Young exhibited coins in the Hunterian Museum, which have not yet been catalogued.

HULL LITERARY CLUB.—June 26.—The members paid a visit to Hedon, where the vicar, the Rev. H. L. Clarke, gave an Address on the History and Architecture of the Church. He directed attention to the points of interest in the building, and furnished much biographical information respecting the vicars and other notable persons buried in the church. In this church is interred the Rev. John Tickell, the

historian of Hull. The party afterwards went to the Town Hall, where the maces and fine collection of plate belonging to the Hedon Corporation were submitted for inspection. Mr. Park gave brief particulars of the objects of interest, and afterwards read a short Paper on the History of Hedon.

LIVERPOOL NOTES AND QUERIES SOCIETY.—From the Report of the third Session lately issued, it appears that this Society has met with most gratifying success. Professor Dowden presided over the inaugural meeting of the Society; Mr. Henry Irving presided over the opening meeting of the second session, and Professor Graham over that of the session just closed. A Conference on the question of Architectural Restoration was held in December, 1878, at which papers were read by Mr. William Morris, Mr. Samuel Huggins, Mr. J. J. Stevenson, Mr. James Bromley, and by Mr. T. H. Hall Caine, the founder of the Society. During the recent controversy on the proposal to restore the west façade of St. Mark's, Venice, a meeting under the auspices of the Society was held (by permission of the Libraries' Committee) in the Free Library, when Papers by Mr. William Morris, Mr. T. H. Hall Caine, Mr. J. M. Hay, Mr. G. A. Audsley, Mr. S. Huggins, Mr. J. Bromley and by the President, the Rev. S. Fletcher Williams were read. Papers on subjects of Shakspearean interest have been submitted to the Society by Professor Dowden, Professor J. Ruskin, Mr. F. J. Furnivall, Mr. Frank Marshall, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. William Tirebuck, Mr. J. Whiteley, Rev. J. Kirkman, and Rev. S. Fletcher Williams. Papers on general art questions have been read by Mr. W. G. Herdman, Mr. J. F. Drinkwater, Mr. W. Tirebuck, Mr. W. Lewin, Mr. Evelyn Pyne, Mr. J. Ashcroft Noble and others. A lecture on "The Relation of Politics to Art" was delivered by Mr. T. H. Hall Caine, and has recently provoked much discussion.

PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—June 15.—Mr. C. C. Ross in the Chair.—On the motion of Mr. F. Boase, seconded by Mr. W. Bolitho, jun., Mr. C. Ross was appointed first President of the Society, and Mr. Thomas Cornish and Mr. W. C. Borlase were nominated as vice-presidents. The other officers having been duly elected, Mr. Cornish stated that Sergeant Wallis intended presenting to the Society a portion of one of the beams of the main deck of the *Royal George*; and he had also been informed that some workmen, whilst engaged in a croft at Roseworthy, had discovered a large flat stone, under which was a "kist" which contained several remains of what they believed to be copper implements of great antiquity, which it was intended to present to the Society.—Mr. Bolitho delivered a short address on "Prehistoric Remains," and, on the motion of the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma, it was agreed to forward a petition to Parliament in support of the Bill for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments.

SOMERSET ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—This Society has lately effected the purchase of the historical records and manuscripts collected by Mr. T. Serel, of Wells, and these have recently been forwarded to Taunton Castle, where, after being properly classified, they will be open to public inspection. This rare collection was not long

ago likely to pass out of the county, but in order to prevent this loss Mr. W. Long, of Wrington, bought it of Mr. Serel for £130, and generously offered it to the Somersetshire Society for £100, retaining only some printed volumes of no local value. Nearly all the money required to secure the collection has been subscribed by members of the Archaeological Society, and the books will afford a rich source of research to archaeological, historical, and genealogical students in the county. The collection consists of abstracts of title, boundaries of manors, awards, terriers and tithe accounts, facts connected with the histories of many county families, among others the families of Pym, Strode, Popham, Phelps, Tynte, Mordaunt, &c.; various original charters and deeds of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries; records of mining laws, manorial customs, ecclesiastical antiquities of the diocese relating to Bishops, to the Dean and Chapter and the Vicars Choral of Wells, and to the Abbey of Glastonbury; and also too their parishes in different parts of the county; two curious volumes of briefs, one set for the redemption of captives taken by Barbary pirates, and the other for the relief of the Huguenot sufferers of the Principality of Orange, with the returns of the collections made in each parish; lists of collations, notices of the institution and government of grammar schools, parochial and church accounts, particulars connected with the history of the church and city of Wells, and the ecclesiastical and municipal history of Glastonbury, &c., and several curious and valuable printed books which treat for the most part on the history and antiquities of the county.—The annual meeting of the Somerset Archaeological Society has been fixed for the 24th August, and will be held at Glastonbury under the presidency of Dr. E. A. Freeman.



The Antiquary's Note-Book.

A CURIOUS SURNAME.—On the *Quo Warranto* Roll, Cumberland, appears a name which, in its construction, reminds us of the remarkable *cognomina* of the Puritan period, though the one in question, "Robertus Skirtes-ful-of-love," would hardly have found an adopter in those severe times.

The ancient manor house at Streatham, which came into the possession of the Russells by the marriage of Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford, with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Howland, Esq., of that place, is now, and has been for about eight or nine years, occupied by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. It still, however, retains its name of "Russell House." It stands at the corner of a lane leading to Tooting Common, and overlooks the village churchyard.

SHAKESPEARE'S BED.—The significance of Shakespeare's bequest of the second best bed to his wife, has often been explained. It is a curious fact, and one perhaps little known, that the carved head-board of an Elizabethan bedstead, confidently affirmed by tradition to have been part of the very bed in question, and bearing the initials A. H., is still preserved in a private residence near Evesham. What more natural than that the bride's family should have

set up the young couple with a bed; and that Shakespeare should have been anxious for this, if for no other reason, to acknowledge the obligation?

PHONETIC SPELLING.—In an audit office account relating to the siege of Newhaven in 1562, Rouen is written throughout as "Roane,"—not "Roone" as might have been expected. This may be of interest in connection with the pronunciation of "Room-room-Rome;" and in other passages of Shakespeare. It is almost certain that "Roane" is the phonetic spelling of Rouen according to the constant habit of these official verities. In the same account, "fife" is written throughout "phiph," a phonetic liberty almost as serious as that taken by an Irish candidate at a recent army medical examination who spelt "coffee" without using a single right letter, to wit, "kaughy."

LORD CHATHAM AND JUNIUS.—The following is an extract from a letter addressed to Mr. W. Hone, the author of the "Year Book," &c., and dated from Leeds, May 5th, 1831, "during a snow-storm":—"On the 11th May, 1778, died the great Earl of Chatham. I should have much liked to have sent you *twenty reasons* for the belief I have that this personage was, in reality, the celebrated *Junius*. I do not know one subject upon which there has been written such a proportion of nonsense as upon this authorship. Many people like Boyd, Wilnot, and Francis would have given the ears off their heads, and a leg besides, to be thought the author; and so would their descendants or dependants, &c.; but, trust me, the secret is in the Grenville and Buckingham families, who *have had* good reasons for keeping the thing snug. I wish I had opportunity to give you a 'bird's-eye view' only of this subject, you would need no more. Two things only have deluded the public—spurious letters called "miscellaneous," and assertions of ignorant or designing men. A friend of mine has blown them skies high; but, alas! his arrangement of the argument is bad, and his style of writing still worse. I will send you a copy of his pamphlet by the first opportunity." It would be interesting to know who was this friend of the writer, and what the name of the pamphlet to which he refers.

"VERMIN" AND "THE HOUSE."—This heading has no reference to an incident in a recent debate in the House of Commons, but is only intended to serve as an introduction to a curious entry on the *Treasurer of the Chamber's Roll*, 1694 to 1698:—"William Hester, rat-killer, for destroying vermin at Kensington and the two Houses of Parliament, between Michaelmas 1693 and Lady-day 1697, by vij. warrants, ciiij^{xxviii} l. iij^s." Another roll, 1692 to 1694, contains:—"Mrs. Barry for herself, and the rest of the Comedians, for Acting the Playes called *Caius Marius*, *The Old Batchelour*, and *The Orphan*, at xxvli. each, lxxvli." And a third one, 1698 to 1701 has:—"Sir Godfrey Kneller for xix. Pictures of the King and Queen at Length, for Barbadoes, Maryland, and for the Plenipotentiarys for the Treaty of Peace, &c., at lli. each. And for several pictures for his Ma^{ty} use vj^{li} l. iij^s lli.

Alexander Fort, master joyner, for a coffin of State for the Duke of Gloucester, and a chest for the Bowells covered with velvet, by warrant, lxi^{li}."—*Owl*.

AN OLD POLITICAL CONNECTION.—The owners

of Claydon have represented the county of Bucks and its five boroughs—Buckingham, Wycombe, Aylesbury, Amersham, Wendover—at different times from the year 1552 to 1880, and always on the Liberal side in politics. Edward VI., 1552, Sir Edmund Verney, for Buckinghamshire, and Sir Francis Verney, for Buckingham; Philip and Mary, 1555, Sir Edmund Verney, for Buckinghamshire, and Sir Francis Verney, for Buckingham; James I., 1623, Sir Edmund Verney (Standard Bearer), Buckingham; Charles I., 1627, Sir Edmund Verney (Standard Bearer), Buckingham; Charles I., 1640, Sir Edmund Verney (Standard Bearer), Wycombe; and Mr. Ralph Verney, Aylesbury; 1640, Sir Edmund Verney (Standard Bearer), Wycombe; Charles I. (Long Parliament), Sir Ralph Verney, Aylesbury; Charles II., 1680, Sir Ralph Verney, Buckingham; James II., 1684, Sir Ralph Verney, Buckingham; William and Mary (Convention Parliament), 1688, Sir Ralph Verney, Buckingham; Anne, 1710, Sir John Verney, Buckinghamshire; 1713, J. Verney, Lord Fermanagh, Amersham; George I., 1714, J. Verney, Viscount Fermanagh, Amersham (in his place, deceased, Ralph Verney, Viscount Fermanagh); 1722, Ralph Verney, Viscount Fermanagh, Amersham; George III., 1754, Ralph, Earl Verney, Wendover; 1768, Ralph, 2nd Earl Verney, Buckinghamshire; 1790, Ralph, 2nd Earl Verney, Buckinghamshire; last male of the old family of Verney. William IV., 1832 and 1835, Victoria 1837 (1847 during this Parliament M.P. for Bedford), 1857, 1859, 1865, 1868, and 1880, Sir Harry Verney, Buckingham. In 1472, Sir Ralph Verney, Lord Mayor, was M.P. for London, "on the side of progress."—*Times*.

LENTEN FARE IN OLDEN TIMES.—Our forefathers were far more particular in the celebration of Lent than we are, and fish was the diet all through the season. And what kind of fish do our readers imagine were eaten in this country in the olden time, and at what cost? An account of the 31st Edward III. (1358) contains payments out of the Exchequer of fifty marks for five lasts (9000) red herrings; 12*l.* for two lasts white herrings; 6*l.* for two barrels of sturgeon; 21*l.* 5*s.* for 1,300 stockfish; 13*s.* 9*d.* for eighty-nine congers; and twenty marks for 320 mulwells. Herring-pies or pasties were considered a very great delicacy. Yarmouth, by ancient charter, was bound to send annually to the king one hundred herrings, baked in twenty-four pies or pasties, while in Edward I.'s reign, Eustace de Corson, Thomas de Berkediche, and Robert de Within held thirty acres of land on the tenure of supplying annually for the king's use on their first coming into season twenty-four pasties of fresh herrings. Lampreys also were highly appreciated—too much so, indeed, in the case of one of our English sovereigns, Henry I., who is said to have died in consequence of having eaten of them to excess. King John granted his licence to one Sampson to go to Nantes to buy lampreys for the use of the Countess of Blois. In Edward III.'s reign they were sometimes sold for eightpence and tenpence apiece, while in 1341 Walter Lastyn, sheriff of Gloucester, received 12*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.* for forty-four lampreys supplied for the use of the king. Gloucester, which was famous for its mode of stewing these fish, as the Severn was

for their quality, used to send the king at Christmas a lamprey pie, and when it is remembered that at that season lampreys could hardly be bought for a guinea each, it will be seen that the gift was a costly one. But the queerest of the fish eaten in Lent were unquestionably the whale, porpoise, grampus, and sea-wolf, which in those days were held to be fish, and choice morsels of which were served at table. Carp, tench, halibut, pike, barbel, bream, &c., were also among those fish which found a place at Royal and other tables both on ordinary and State occasions, and a great deal of care and skill was bestowed on the manner of serving them.—*Land and Water*.

HERALDS.—The office of Somerset Herald, vacated lately by the death of Mr. Planché, has no special connection with the county of Somerset, any more than the York Herald has to do with York or Lancaster Herald with Lancaster. They are designations which come down to us from the factions and rivalries of the Wars of the Roses. There are six heralds, all of whom are appointed by the Earl Marshal under the Queen's warrant. The creation of a herald is a matter of some little ceremony. The nominee is required to take an oath, and afterwards wine is poured upon his head out of a "gilt cup with a cover." He is then declared to be York Herald, Richmond Herald, Somerset Herald, or whichever of the six it may be, after which he is invested with a tabard of the royal arms embroidered upon satin, "not so rich as the king's"—a king at arms, that is—"but better than the pursuivant's, and a collar of the SS." Mr. Thoms tells us that the heralds, like the kings at arms, are sworn upon a sword as well as a book, to show that they are military as well as civil officers. They are esquires, and they enjoy a salary of £26 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum—not a very magnificent stipend for gentlemen so gorgeously attired as heralds are wont to be on public occasions. This, however, is but the nominal income pertaining to the office. The real income is derived from fees paid by those who go to the Heralds' College in quest of information respecting family pedigrees. The heralds, in fact, are the great authorities on matters of pedigree, and make it their business to assist aspirants for family honours in tracing back their line of ancestors wherever that line may have become obscure. One or two of them, we believe, are always to be found at the College of Arms ready to attend to all applicants. They sit in rotation for a month at a time, the fees payable to them depending on their degree, which is determined by seniority. These officers trace pedigrees, suggest and regulate armorial bearings, and on public occasions, as most persons are aware, they are the marshals and superintendents of the ceremonies.—*Globe*.



Antiquarian News.

Mr. Vicat Cole, painter, and Mr. John L. Pearson, architect of the new cathedral at Truro, have been elected Royal Academicians.

Mr. Councillor Fewster, of Hull, is about to publish, for private circulation, a work on the coins and tokens of that town.

His Holiness the Pope has graciously accepted a copy of Mr. Elliot Stock's facsimile reprint of "The Imitation of Christ," and has expressed his approval of the publication.

The death is announced of Mr. Frederick Blackett, of Woodhouse, near Leeds. Mr. Blackett was a well-known Yorkshire antiquary, and possessed a vast fund of curious information.

A Professorship of Archaeology has been instituted at University College, London, and Mr. C. T. Newton, of the British Museum, has been appointed first Professor.

A series of interesting papers on "Parliamentary Elections in Lincolnshire," from the earliest period down to a recent date, are appearing in the "Notes and Queries" column of the *Lincoln Gazette*.

Among other items lately sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson was an autograph letter of the poet Burns, in which he quotes his "Scots wha hae," for the sum of £94. The letter is addressed to Dr. Currie, and dated December 15 to 25, 1795.

Professor Simering, of Berlin, has been commissioned to execute an equestrian monument to George Washington, to be erected in Philadelphia. Among the competitors were artists of many nations—American, English, French, and Italian.

The British Museum has purchased a vaulted wooden Egyptian coffin, well preserved, and a gilded mask and mummy of a lady named Tahutisa or Thothsi, one of the court or family of the queen of Amasis I. of the eighteenth dynasty.

Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, & Co. have announced for sale, at a guinea each, the whole of the remaining copies of Mr. J. T. Wood's "Discoveries at Ephesus," a work originally published in 1877 at three guineas.

St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook, at the back of the Mansion House, is undergoing extensive repairs and restorations, both externally and internally. This church, often regarded as *chef d'œuvre* of Sir Christopher Wren, it would seem, is at least to be spared in the projected demolition of City sanctuaries.

The *Elgin and Nairn Gazette* records the death of "Widow Phimister," the oldest resident in Forres, at the extreme age of one hundred and three and a half years. Deceased, who enjoyed remarkably good health until recently, was attended latterly by her daughter, who is eighty-two years of age.

A statue of Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday Schools, has been placed in the gardens opposite Cleopatra's Needle, on the Victoria Embankment. The statue, which is 9ft. 6in. in height, represents Raikes in the costume of the last century, having in his hand an open Bible.

Mr. Hanson, Chairman of the Library Committee of the City of London, is engaged in collecting materials, from the Records of the Corporation and other places, for a series of biographical notices of the Aldermen of the Ward of Billingsgate, from the earliest time.

The corner stone of the new church of St. Michael's, Camden Town, was laid recently by the youthful Marquis Camden. The church is a memorial of

St. Michael's, Queenhithe, part of the funds having been derived from the sale of the materials of that building.

The old parish church of Buckland, Buckinghamshire, has recently been re-opened after restoration of the chancel. The work, externally, has been promoted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and internally, by the curate in charge, the Rev. E. Bonus, who is also rector of Hulcot.

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln have ordered a new cathedral clock from Messrs. Potts and Sons, of Leeds. The expense will be borne by the Dean and Chapter, and Mrs. C. Seely and Mr. N. Clayton have offered two additional bells, costing £100 each, so that the Cambridge quarters may be chimed.

Mr. Robert White, of Worksop, proposes to issue by subscription a facsimile of the unique copy of "Robin Hood's Garland," dated 1663, discovered by him in the Bodleian Library. This copy is seven years earlier in date than the oldest example known to Chatto and others who have written on early wood engraving and on Robin Hood literature.

A lecture on "Epitaphs" was recently delivered in the Aldersgate Ward School Room, Aldersgate Street, by Mr. Thomas Sangster, in aid of the Sustentation Fund of the ancient Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield. Contributions are much needed towards repairing the venerable edifice.

The chalybeate spring in Well Walk, Hampstead, celebrated in the literature of the 17th and 18th centuries, has been again set in order. Some heavy-looking masonry has been erected over it, but the flow and the chalybeate properties of the well are much lessened, so that the peculiar but well-known flavour is scarcely to be perceived in its waters.

Major Baillie, of Ringdufferin, the author of "Franking Memoranda," in vol. i. p. 25, has lately obtained a frank of earlier date than any hitherto known to exist. It is that of Thurloe, Secretary of State under Oliver Cromwell, and is dated in 1658. The letter so franked is addressed to Henry Cromwell a few days only before Oliver's death.

A facsimile of Dame Juliana Berner's "Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle," is now being published by subscription by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will be immediately followed by a facsimile of the "Book of Saint Alban's." The former has an introduction by Rev. M. G. Watkins; the latter will have a preface by Mr. W. Blades.

An exhibition of ecclesiastical art will take place at Leicester during the forthcoming Church Congress, opening on September 27 and closing on October 2. An important feature of the exhibition will be a loan collection of ancient church plate, mediæval silversmith's work, embroidery, and similar objects, towards which many well-known collectors will contribute.

The British Museum has received five boxes of antiquities from Babylon, the result of late excavations. Amongst them are additions to the legend of the Creation. Amongst the recent arrivals are some tablets containing the names Kandalanu and Nabu-

nastir, the Kinneladanos and Nabonassar of the Canon of Ptolemy, the last the celebrated monarch of the era dating from B.C. 747.

The Masonic diploma of John Laughlin, better known as "Souter Johnnie," the sale of which has been already noticed in *THE ANTIQUARY* (see vol. i. p. 184) is, we are informed, duly authenticated by the signature of the Worshipful Master and officers of the St. James's Lodge, Ayr, to which Laughlin belonged, and it is also further certified by a resident of Ayr.

The arms for the new diocese of Liverpool, which have just been "passed" at the Heralds' College, are—Argent, an eagle sable, with wings expanded, beak and legs Or, holding in the claws of the right foot an ancient writing-case, and having round its head a nimbus of the third; a chief, party per pale, gules and argent; on the dexter half an ancient galley with three masts Or, and on the sinister half an open Bible, with the legend "Thy Word is truth."

The Duke of Connaught, accompanied by the Lord Mayor and a few others, lately paid his first visit as Ranger to Epping Forest. The Duke opened a new road which the conservators have made through the forest, from Chingford to Loughton, and which, in honour of his visit, was named "The Ranger's Road." He subsequently visited High Beech and the ancient British camp, popularly known as Boadicea's.

The Church of All Saints, Hinton Ampner, Hampshire, has been reopened, after undergoing restoration. A new nave has been rebuilt on the lines of the old, with the exception of a further extension of ten feet westward, exclusive of a new tower. A new south porch is also added. A small vestry is placed at the north-west extremity of the nave. A west tower has been constructed, surmounted by an oak turret, containing the three bells, of seventeenth-century date.

With a view to put a stop to the largely increased manufacture of "antique" plate bearing forged Hall marks of ancient dates, principally of the period of Queen Anne, the Goldsmith's Company offer a reward of £100 to any one who will divulge the name of the forger. To such an extent is this fraud practised that, only lately, 647 pieces were found in the possession of a collector who had purchased a service of so-called "Queen Anne" plate, at an enormous price, as genuine.

General Plantagenet-Harrison has now ready for the printer the second volume of his "History of the County of York." It contains the Wapentakes of Gilling East and Hang West, and will be a complete work as a separate volume. This instalment will contain about 200 pedigrees, numerous illustrations, and some 300 coats of arms. The third volume will consist of the Wapentakes of the Hang East and Halikeld, with Allertonshire. The price of each part to subscribers is fifteen guineas, and to non-subscribers twenty-five guineas.

Mons. V. Bouton, of Brussels, has nearly completed his reproduction of the armorial of *Gebze*, herald-at-arms of the 14th century (1334-1390). The *Table*

Provisoire of the names contained in this collection shows that the leading families of England and Scotland are fairly represented. As M. Bouton remarks, this precious monument is a living commentary on the Chronicles of the 14th century, and particularly on Froissart. The text will contain ample historical notes on the personages noticed in this important Roll of Arms.

Mr. Robert E. Chester Waters, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, has just produced a new work entitled "Genealogical Memoirs of the Kindred Families of Chester of Bristol, Barton Regis, Almondsbury, and London, descended from Henry Chester, who died Sheriff of Bristol in 1470; and also of the Families of Astrey of London, Kent, Beds, Bucks, and Gloucestershire, descended from Sir Ralph Astrey, Knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1493." The work is illustrated by shields of arms and numerous tabular pedigrees.

The Rev. J. W. Ebsworth is preparing for the *Printing Times* a series of illustrated Papers on the Early Printers of Shakespeare's Works. He hopes to be able, very shortly, to issue "The Amanda Group of Bagford Poems" to the Ballad Society for the same; and he is also far advanced in his work on the first part of the new volume of "Roxburghe Ballads," having made great progress in one volume, so far as instructions, notes, and pictures are concerned. Part X. will probably be ready for issue early in the autumn.

With reference to the sentence relating to "the period assigned to hammered coins," in our report of the Bradford Historical Society (see p. 33, *ante*), we are requested by Mr. Skevington to say that it should read:—"All our English coins prior to the second year of Elizabeth's reign were made by a process of hammering, and are called 'hammered' coins to distinguish them from those made by the 'mill' and 'screw' of succeeding years, but this process was not entirely discarded until the reign of Charles II., 1662."

The late Mr. F. Mothersill bequeathed fifty pictures to the "Manchester Fine Arts Gallery." The ambiguity of the description led to claims from more than one body which deemed itself the intended recipient, and the direction of the Court of Chancery had to be sought. The Registrar has decided in favour of the Manchester Art Museum Committee, which is composed of gentlemen united for the purpose of establishing a collection of works of art on the plan advocated by Mr. T. C. Horsfall and approved by Mr. Ruskin.

Natural caverns of enormous size—one being 600 feet long—have lately been discovered in the neighbourhood of West Harptree, near Wells, in Somerset. The investigations are still being carried on, and the discoveries have excited some interest among antiquaries and archaeologists. The public will not be allowed access to the caverns till the preliminary arrangements have been completed, so that they can be entered with safety. It is stated that with regard to the extent of the caverns, and the beauty and fantastic forms of the stalactites, they are far superior to those of Cheddar.

We have to record the death of a very old and well-known member of the Society of London Antiquaries, Mr. Daniel Gurney, of Runcion Hall, Norfolk, who has died at the age of eighty-nine. He was the author of a very elaborate genealogical work, privately printed, entitled "The Records of the House of Gournay." The deceased gentleman was first cousin of the late Mr. Hudson Gurney, M.P., who was also a distinguished antiquary, some time a vice-president of the Society of Antiquaries, and the author of several valuable communications made to that learned body, and printed in the *Archæologia*.

In a sale recently held at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's Rooms, a collection of illustrations of Lincolnshire, made by Sir Joseph Banks, sold for £152. In this sale the Bible translated by T. Matthew, 1537, imperfect, sold for £21; an imperfect copy of the first English version of the Bible by Coverdale, printed in 1535, £51; Caxton's "Chronicles of England," 1482, imperfect, £76; Hoare's "Modern Wiltshire," on large paper, £26 10s.; "Tennyson's Poems," 1833, £7 7s. 6d.; "Spenser's Faerie Queene, first edition, imperfect, £13 10s.; Musée Français, £36. The sale produced about £1,525.

A centennial cricket match was played on the ground of the Vine Club at Sevenoaks on Saturday, June 26th. The players were gentlemen amateurs, and consisted of two elevens, chosen respectively by Lords Amherst and Stanhope. The match was organized to celebrate the centenary of one played on the same spot on June 27th and 28th, 1780, for five hundred guineas, between Sir Horace Mann's eleven and another of which the Duke of Dorset, lord of the adjoining manor of Knowle, was the captain. A quaint woodcut, showing the positions of the players in this historic match, is preserved in the pavilion of the Vine Club.

The Print Room of the British Museum has been lately enriched by the purchase on the Continent of a numerous collection of German broadsides, illustrated with engravings and woodcuts of historical and satirical subjects, dating from 1534, and including a considerable proportion of anti-papal satires—e.g., a striking one of the Pope driving his clergy in a chariot to hell; behind are many briefs hanging on a tree; in front devils are tormenting a monk. A similar work is dated 1588. Among other subjects of these prints are the great clock at Strasbourg, 1574, views of towns, castles, and other buildings, arms, armorials, costumes, and some good specimens of early stencil colouring of a vivid kind.

The annual meeting of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society will be held at Glastonbury on Tuesday, August 17, and the following days, under the presidency of Mr. E. A. Freeman, D.C.L. The programme embraces a visit to the Abbey buildings, with a discourse on the abbey by Mr. J. Parker; also visits to the hospitals and other buildings of interest in Glastonbury. Excursions will also be made to Meare, Shapwick, Walton, Sharpham, the earthwork at Ponter's Ball, West Pennard, West Bradley, Balstonbury, Barton St. David, Butleigh, and the lias quarries at Street. There will be a meeting on the

first day, at the Town Hall, Glastonbury, for the reading of papers on subjects of local interest and for discussion.

A collection of silver plate which was sold recently fetched enormous prices. A fluted porringer was sold at the rate of 30s. an ounce; another of silver gilt, and of the time of the Merry Monarch, fetched half as much again; a plain Elizabethan cup brought 38s.; a teapot, out of which Queen Anne may have taken tea in the intervals of council, 46s.; and a sugar basin of William III.'s reign, 52s. an ounce. Now, as bar silver was selling the same day in the bullion market at about 4s. 3d. an ounce, it does not require a very elaborate arithmetical operation to adjust the difference paid for age and workmanship. The cheapest of the objects which we have just enumerated went for nearly seven times its intrinsic value; the dearest for almost twelve times.

Mr. Joseph Foster has issued the prospectus of his new volume, "Royal Descents of our Nobility and Gentry," to be completed in six volumes. Mr. Foster states that the collection will include nearly all the chief historical personages of the Middle Ages, the majority of whom are now only represented through females. Many persons who are probably unaware of possessing this distinction of descent, will find their names here represented, and "the pedigrees of many of the aristocracy, once ranked among the landed gentry, but now classed among the great unacred," will be rescued from oblivion. The price of a separate volume will be a guinea and a half, a price which the compiler believes will render them accessible to every person descending from the blood royal.

An extensive sale of autographs, which lately took place in Leipzig, contained some English specimens of no small interest. Amongst others was a letter from Queen Elizabeth, in her own handwriting, which fetched 300 marks. A letter from John Locke to Thoyard, in Paris, sold for 161 marks. A manuscript of Haydn, which, two years ago, sold for 90 marks, has now fetched 275 marks; a manuscript of Schubert realized 130; one of Beethoven, 115; and a letter by C. M. von Weber, 140 marks. A letter of Calvin, formerly in the Pericourt collection, realized 100 marks; a small billet of Frederick the Great was knocked down for 79 marks, one of Voltaire for 119, a Goëthe for 70 marks 95 pfennige, and two Schillers for 90 and 181 marks. Two letters of Lessing realized 307 and 281 marks respectively.

The most arid spot on the Roman Campagna, that where the sulphur stream intersects the road, was recently the scene of a revival of a page of ancient Roman life. At that spot a spacious and most complete bathing establishment has been built. A portion of it, in fact, says the *Times'* correspondent, has been in use for some months, but it is now completed, and was inaugurated in the presence of the Minister of Public Works, the Prefect of Rome, and a large number of guests. The stream of the Acque Albule, whose beneficent medicinal waters were celebrated by Horace, and according to Suetonius, were used by Augustus and Nero, flows directly through the establishment, which covers a large area of ground, and is

surrounded by gardens, to form which many thousand tons of earth have been conveyed there.

The tenth Part of the facsimiles of the Palæographical Society contains specimens from the fragments of the works of Philodemus and Metrodorus recovered from the ruins of Herculaneum, the papyrus fragment of the *Iliad*, Bk. xviii., known as the "Bankes Homer," and other Greek MSS. from the tenth century to the fifteenth. The Latin series comprises specimens from the waxen tablets recently discovered at Pompeii, of the date A.D. 55 and 56; the Vatican palimpsest of Cicero's "Republic" of the fourth century; interesting MSS. written in England in the eighth and ninth century; a deed relating to the Primacy of the See of Canterbury, A.D. 1072; and the "Book of Hours" of John, Duke of Bedford, better known as the "Bedford Missal;" and Queen Isabella's Breviary, of the fifteenth century.

The Wellington College Natural Science Society's Report contains some interesting notes on discoveries of Roman remains lately made at Wickham Bushes. A few pieces of broken pottery having been found near the spot known as Cæsar's Camp, two of the masters of Wellington College, Mr. Lane and Mr. Goodchild, began to search systematically, and some of the boys joining, a coin of the reign of the Emperor Probus was dug up. Other coins and pieces of white, red, and black ware rewarded the explorers, and the "diggings" became so popular that it was found necessary to declare the place out of bounds, lest injury should be done to private property. By the kindness of the Marchioness of Downshire, however, permission was granted to a few of the masters and some of the prefects to continue the search for such interesting relics.

On the 24th of June, St. John the Baptist's Day, the annual commemoration service of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, was held in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, the sermon being preached by the Rev. John Oakley. The general assembly of knights, members, and honorary associates, was afterwards held at the Chapter-room, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, when a report was made as to the various branches of the Order's philanthropic work during the past year, and notably as to the remarkable progress of the "St. John Ambulance Association," the movement established about four years since for the formation of classes to teach "first aid to the injured." A Paper was also read by the Rev. W. K. R. Bedford, one of the chaplains, entitled "Gleanings from Malta," being notes on the buildings and other relics of the Knights of St. John still extant on the island.

A plaster cast of a sphinx, coloured to look like bronze, has been fixed by the Metropolitan Board of Works on the Victoria Embankment, in order to judge of the effect, prior to the casting in bronze, of the two sphinxes which the Board have decided to place on the pedestals on either side of Cleopatra's Needle. The model is an enlarged copy of a small sphinx in stone in the collection of the Duke of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle, which is supposed to be of the same period as the obelisk itself, as it bears on its breast the cartouche of Thotmes III. Certain additions have also been made in the manner above

described to the base and pedestal of the obelisk in order to hide the broken angles, and, if approved, these will eventually be executed in bronze. The works have been carried out from the design of Mr. Yulliamy, the Board's architect.

The larger portion of the library of Mr. Cecil Dunn-Gardner was disposed of, in June, by Messrs. Sotheby, and many rare books realized high prices. The following may serve as specimens:—Caxton's Chronicle, very imperfect, £23; Dugdale's Monasticon and St. Paul's, 9 vols., £64 8s.; Fleury, *Histoire Ecclesiastique*, 40 vols., £25; Froissart's Chronicles, printed by Myddelton and Pynson, £57; Glanvill de Proprietatibus Rerum, Englished by John de Trevisa and by Wynkyn de Worde, wanting leaf of device and slightly wormed, £67; Hamilton's Memoirs of Count Grammont, illustrated with engravings, £42; Holinshed's Chronicles, the Shakspeare edition, 2 vols., £67; Horæ, manuscript, with fifteen miniatures, £43, recently purchased in the sale of M. Double for £21; Horæ, manuscript, illuminated for the family of the Lords Grey de Ruthyn, £75; and various other Horæ, varying in prices from £9, to £50.

According to the *Bund*, Professor Dr. Hagen, of Berne, has discovered in a Bernese manuscript of the 10th century a hitherto unknown epigram of the Emperor Augustus. The greater part of the epigram is written in Tironian notes (ancient stenographic characters), and, according to the Professor's rendering, it runs as follows:—

"OCTAVIANI AUGUSTI.

"Convivæ ! tetricas hodie secludite curas !
Ne maculent niveum nubila corda diem !
Omnia sollicitæ pellantur murmura mentis,
Ut vacet indomitum pectus amicitie.
Non semper gaudere licet : fugit hora ! jocemur !
Difficile est Fatis subripuisse diem."

A collection of epigrams by Augustus is mentioned in his biography by Suetonius, cap. 85, and by Martial, *Epigr.* XI., n. 21; and it is supposed that the one in question may have formed a part of it.

Mr. William Henry Turner, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford, died lately, aged fifty-two. He served his apprenticeship as a chemist, but soon betook himself to scientific and antiquarian pursuits, and of late years was employed by the Curators of the Bodleian Library in deciphering old documents which had not seen the light of day for centuries. In connexion with the Bodleian work he was engaged on the Calendar of Charters which bears his name, and, until his illness, on the work of indexing the Dodsworth MSS., under the authority of the Corporation of Oxford. Under the direction of the Town Clerk he recently produced the first of a series entitled "Selections from the Records of the City of Oxford," with extracts from other documents, illustrating the municipal history of that city from Henry VIII. to Elizabeth, 1509-1603. Mr. Turner was entrusted some years ago with the important task of editing the Harleian Society's work on "Oxfordshire."

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson have been instructed by the Duke of Marlborough to sell by auction during the ensuing season the whole of the valuable collection of books known as the Sunderland Library,

formed by Charles, third Earl of Sunderland, during the reigns of Queen Anne and George I. This library consists of some 30,000 volumes, and includes, besides the first and other rare editions of the great Italian authors, a collection of early printed Bibles in all languages (including a beautiful copy on vellum of the first Latin Bible with a date); valuable English county histories; first and early editions of the chief French poets and prose writers; a series of French and English pamphlets relating to the Reformation and the political events of the 16th and 17th centuries; a large number of early printed French chronicles and memoirs; books of prints; a few ancient manuscripts; collections of councils, histories, lives of saints, bodies of laws, &c.

The Mitchell Library at Glasgow has lately received some important donations; among them the following books:—From Councillor Wilson—Volume of the Aberdeen Magazine, containing early notice of Burns; and parcel of pamphlets for Glasgow division. From Mrs. Paton—Edinburgh Magazine, July to December, 1776, containing the earliest known review of the poems of Burns. From Dr. Johnston—Collection of Prose and Verse from best English Authors, by Arthur Masson; Visit to Flanders in 1815, by James Simpson. From Dr. Thomas—Parcel of Reports of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary and School of Medicine. From Mr. John Anderson—Catalogue illustré du Salon, 1880. From Mr. W. Perrett—Poems by Mr. Richardson (Foulis), 1774. From the Faculty of Procurators—Catalogue of their Library, 2 vols. From Mr. H. Hopkins—M.S. Poems by Wm. Campbell, of Glasgow; Rhymes and Recollections of a Hand-Loom Weaver, by W. Thom; Selection of Short Poetical Pieces, W. Angus, Glasgow, 1809. From J. M'Oscar, M.D.—Poetical Works of William M'Oscar, &c.

During some excavations for building purposes recently commenced in a field near the town of Randers in Jutland, an interesting discovery has been made by a Danish workman. At a depth of about seven feet from the surface he came upon a grave containing the remains of a woman gorgeously attired in brocaded robes, the golden threads of which still retained their lustre although the stuff was fallen to decay. Across the breast lay two broad ribands edged with gold lace and embroidered with coloured glass beads, some of which were gilt, while others were cut in the shape of rose-diamonds. To the left of the body lay a knife, a pair of scissors, a small whetstone, and a broken glass vial; to the right, the fragments of a wooden, iron-hooped tub, which had probably contained provisions for the departed lady's journey to the other world. One silver coin, transpierced with a hole, but otherwise in good condition, was found among the *albris* of the coffin, and is stated to be an excellent specimen of the Scandinavian sixth-century coinage. This discovery is regarded by Northern *savants* as conclusive evidence of the high consideration in which women were held in Scandinavian countries during the Pagan epoch, as compared with the position they then occupied in other heathen lands.

On the 14th of July an ancient custom was observed by the Merchant Taylors' Company, who entertained at dinner the Company of Skinners and other guests,

including the Master of the Skinners' Company, Viscount Ranelagh, Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Vice-Chancellor Hall, General Sir J. Bisset, Sir H. Tyler, M.P., and Mr. Onslow, M.P. After the usual loyal toasts the Master of the Merchant Taylors' Company gave the toast of the evening—"Skinners and Merchant Taylors, Merchant Taylors and Skinners, root and branch, may they flourish for ever." He reminded the guests that in the year 1484 a feud had arisen between the Merchant Taylors and the Skinners with respect to a question of precedence, and that the rivalry on that occasion had resulted in blows, fatal injuries being given and received. The matter was referred to the Lord Mayor of the period, who fortunately possessed the good sense that had ever since characterized his successors, and his award, on April 10, 1484, was that each company should entertain the other at dinner once a year, and settle their differences over the wine. Twice a year, therefore, the two companies had dined together from that day to the present time. It was only to be regretted that the *menu* of the first dinner had not been preserved. The Master of the Skinners' Company returned thanks for the toast.

Some workmen engaged recently in making excavations for the foundations of an addition to the manse of Cross and Burness in the Island of Sandy, Orkney, discovered that the old building, recently demolished, had been standing on the ruins of an ancient "broch." The whole mound, says the *Scotsman*, is a confused heap of partly overthrown circular walls, shells, calcined stones, wood ashes, &c. Three "knocking stones" were found. One of these was peculiar, from being indented on both sides; and another from the shape and large size of the cavity. Part of the lower stone of a well-worn quern, irregular in external form, with a central hole for the pin on which the runner or upper stone revolved, was also found among the rubbish. It was made of close-grained sandstone. No pottery or implements have as yet been discovered. The excavations had to be continued to a depth of twelve, and in some places to over fourteen feet, before a sufficiently firm footing for the walls of the new building could be obtained, and a portion was under water at that depth. The broch must have been of very large size, as the back wing of the manse, some portions of the walls of which have cracked, is also standing upon it. Several of the old undressed stone jambs of doors and supports of the roof of the broch were seven feet high by two feet wide, and stones of considerable size were also among the masonry.

The department of printed books in the Bibliothèque Nationale, at Paris, comprises, it is known, two halls, the Salle de Travail, for admission to which a Government order, obtained on certain conditions, is required, and the Salle Publique, open daily to all without restriction. Some interesting statistics regarding these rooms since the present organization came into force in 1868 are furnished by M. Letort in *La Nature*. While the number of readers in the working-room is generally less than in the public reading-room, though the former is larger and better managed, the average number of volumes perused by each reader daily is greater—*e.g.*, in 1879 it was 3.53 in the former, and 1.44 in the latter. A pretty constant

progression is apparent in both rooms. The number of readers and volumes in both together, which in 1869 were 80,808 and 229,095 respectively, showed a considerable falling off in 1870-1-2; but in 1879 they had risen to 124,771 readers and 310,009 volumes. Last year, in the Salle de Travail, 63,391 readers consulted 221,840 books; while in the Salle Publique 61,380 readers consulted 88,169 books. As in all similar establishments, the number of visitors is much greater in winter than in summer, and the tables which M. Pothier gives for 1876 to 1879 show that the *maxima* occur in February, March, or November; the *minima* in August, June, or July.

Tanfield Court, in the Inner Temple, or what little remains of it, is doomed, and the work of pulling it down will shortly commence. According to Dugdale, it was so-called from Sir Lawrence Tanfield, who was Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1697. At No. 3, according to Peter Cunningham, lived Robert Keck, who bought the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare from Mrs. Barry, and who died at Paris in 1719, leaving his chambers and the contents of them to his cousin Francis Keck. No. 3, Tanfield Court, was pulled down to make room for the present Inner Temple Library, and No. 2 is at this moment all that remains of the old buildings. This, old house, however, is famous for having been the scene of a very terrible murder. In chambers on the top floor there lived in the year 1733 a Mrs. Duncomb, an old lady, with two servants, named Ann Price, and Elizabeth Harrison. There was also employed on the staircase a woman named Sarah Malcolm, a laundress, who, for the sake of such small plunder as Mrs. Duncomb's chamber yielded, murdered, very brutally, both Mrs. Duncomb and her two servants. She was tried at the Old Bailey, convicted, and executed at the bottom of Fetter Lane, near the gate of Clifford's Inn. Her portrait was engraved by Hogarth. It is to be found in all complete collections of his works, and it represents her as a woman of determined features, but of singular and striking beauty. Beyond this incident Tanfield Court has little history of general interest.

Messrs. Puttick and Simpson have lately sold an extraordinary collection of rare books and important MSS. relating to Spanish America, formed by the late Señor Don José Ramirez, President of the late Emperor Maximilian's first Ministry. Many of the lots realized exceedingly high prices, as those mentioned below will testify. Lot 81, *Libros de las Actas del Cabildo de Mexico*; an important collection of municipal documents, dating from 1529 to 1564, some of which have been printed in the "*Boletín Municipal de Mexico*," £140.—102, "*Beristain Biblioteca Española*," with MS. additions, 4 vols. folio, *Mexico*, 1816-21, £80.—155, "*Cabeça de Vaca, Relacion y comentarios de Alvar Nuñez*," printed in Valladolid, 1555, £32 10s.—164, *Noticias de la Nueva California*, a collection of MS. reports of missionaries made in the last century, 3 vols. fol. £65.—295, *Documentos Historicos sobre Durango*, a number of MSS. relating to Durango, collected by Señor Ramirez, £30 10s.—365, "*Gerson (Juan) Tripartito del Christianissimo*," *Mexico*, por Juan Cromberger, 1544 (one of the rarest productions of Cromberger's Mexican press), £54.—384,

"*Guillevila, El Pelegrino de la Vida Humana*," *Tolosa*, 1490, most interesting from its resemblance to Bunyan's "*Pilgrim's Progress*," £80.—405, a collection of documents relating to the Inquisition of Mexico, from 1571 to 1802, £76, &c. Many other lots brought equally high prices, and the whole of the Ramirez collection, numbering only 934 lots, realized £6,395 5s. Many of the rare books were bought for the British Museum and for the Bodleian Library; others were bought by a Spanish nobleman, the possessor of one of the finest libraries in Europe; but the largest buyer was Mr. Bernard Quaritch, of Piccadilly.

An interesting collection of ancient helmets and other armour, both foreign and English, was open to the inspection of visitors, at the rooms of the Royal Archaeological Institute in New Burlington Street, during the first fortnight in June. The articles exhibited were about 200 or 250 in number, and ranged from the tenth century before Christ down to the Stuart era in our own country. Among the exhibitors were Sir Richard Wallace, Sir Noel Paton, Miss Ffarington, of Worden; Mr. T. H. Vipan, of Sutton, in the Isle of Ely; Mr. Wentworth Huyshe, Mr. W. H. Burges, Mr. Matthew R. Bloxam, the Baron de Cosson, Mr. Clement Milward, Mr. W. Pretyman, and the authorities of the Royal Armoury at Woolwich. The examples were arranged chronologically; there were several specimens of Etruscan and Grecian art, and still more of Roman and Oriental workmanship. Of these, the most interesting, perhaps, were a brazen helmet of the time of the Roman occupation of this island, found at Witcham Gravel, in the fen country, and exhibited by Mr. Vipan; a Persian helmet of the seventeenth century, exhibited by Mr. John Latham, F.S.A.; four Etruscan helmets of bronze, and another found in the Tigris, near the supposed passage of the "*Ten Thousand*," sent by Mr. Bloxam; a fine Greek helmet belonging to Mr. W. J. Belt, a Florentine casque with three combs, exhibited by the executors of the late Mr. John W. Bailly; and an open casque of Italian steel *repoussé* work, by the same. This is a very fine specimen and in excellent condition; the subject engraved upon it is the god Mars, with Victory and Fame holding his beard; its date is probably about 1540. There were also a variety of morions, beavers, close helmets, lobster-tailed helmets, early Indian head-pieces, spider helmets, casques, tilting helmets, &c. Considerable interest attaches to the tilting helmet of Sir Giles Capel, one of the knights who, in the suite of Henry VIII., challenged all comers for thirty days in succession on the "*Field of the Cloth of Gold*." This helmet, which was exhibited by the Baron de Cosson, used to hang in the parish church of Rayne, near Braintree, Essex, down to about the year 1840, when it was removed. Some German fluted helmets, "*casquetels*" with movable visors, and Italian visored helmets of the early sixteenth century, were well worthy of inspection, and so were Sir Richard Wallace's "*peak-faced*" helmet, of the time of Richard II., and Mr. Burges's spider helmet, which was said to have belonged to a regiment of horse formed by Henry IV. of France. To the helmets exhibited by Mr. Bloxam the greater interest attaches, as three of them, of

Etruscan manufacture, were bought at the sale of the effects of Samuel Rogers, the poet, while a fourth, of bronze, was found in the bed of the Ilyssus, at Athens. Besides the helmets, the exhibition contained various specimens of hauberks, brigandines, and coats of mail and of chain armour, both Italian, English, and Irish; one of these, found in the Phoenix Park at Dublin, and exhibited by Mr. Robert Day, bears the armorial badge of the ancient O'Neills. The collection was arranged under the care, and to a great extent by the hands, of the Baron de Cosson and Mr. Burges. The case exhibited by Mr. W. Burges contained some plaster casts from effigies at Tewkesbury, Dodford, Tollard, and Newton Solney, an Indian collar, and some suggestions for banded mail founded upon it by Mr. C. E. M. Holmes. The case also contained some models of banded mail showing the suggestions by Mr. William G. B. Lewis of the probable construction, being made of rings sewn on to cloth and covered with leather, and presenting the same appearance on both sides. To prove the correctness of the theory, there were added three pieces made to imitate the mail shown on the three last-named effigies, to demonstrate that the same principle produces the different varieties according to the strength required.



Correspondence.

ENGLISH PAROCHIAL REGISTERS.

I am bold enough to believe that I did not overlook the "important considerations" to which Mr. Hockin refers at page 141, and I now take leave to reply to his statements *seriatim*.

1. The old Parochial Registers of Scotland were practically in the same position as those of England before the passing of the Act 17 and 18 Vic. c. 80 (modified by 23 and 24 Vic. c. 85), having been, since the Reformation, the property of the Kirk Session of the parish to which they pertained, and kept by the Session clerk. Even if my proposal should be regarded in some quarters as "an act of confiscation," I consider that it would be fully justified by the benefits which would result to the public.

2. If local searchers are as numerous in England as Mr. Hockin indicates, which I venture to doubt, the Parochial Registers must be much more frequently referred to by such persons than in this part of the kingdom, where records are chiefly consulted by professional and literary searchers.

3. For most legal purposes, the Parochial Registers are more conveniently placed in the metropolis than in the provinces. This is certainly the case in Scotland, and I feel satisfied that the same assertion may be safely made with reference to England. I should imagine that the English registers are likely to be much more frequently required at Westminster than at the Assize Courts; and the special circumstances of "John O'Groats" and "Land's End" must give way to the requirements of the country generally.

4. With regard to Mr. Hockin's plea on behalf of the "poor," it is as easy to write to London as to "the parson;" and where the applicant does not happen to be a "ready writer," the said parson will,

no doubt, be prepared to act as his amanuensis. The Registrar-General and Somerset House can hardly be described as an "unknown person" and an "unknown place;" and it is hardly necessary to refer to the well-known courtesy and attention of all the officers in the General Registry Office. The Scotch Registration Act (sect. 57) provides that "it shall be competent to the Registrar-General to permit *gratis* searches to be made by or on behalf of and extracts to be given *gratis* to persons of whose inability to pay he shall be satisfied," and this enactment is very generously interpreted. The usual evidence of "inability to pay" is a certificate to that effect from a clergyman, elder, or justice of peace.

5. The cost of making "official copies" of all the English Parochial Registers would amount to a very large sum, to say nothing of other difficulties and objections.

GEO. SETON.

St. Bennett's, Edinburgh.



SWINBURN.*

The derivation of the prefix to this place-name is to my mind scarcely so clear as Mr. Furnival makes it out to be. From the spelling and sound he takes it for granted that it is derived from Swine (A. S., *Swin*); but knowing the locality, I have my doubts whether its derivation has anything at all to do with the porcine race. Most of the place-names in the North, with this prefix, are, in my opinion, derived from Swin, Swyn, or Sweyn—a northern word much used in Northumberland, signifying athwart or across, and very much akin to the old Scotch word *swa*, which means inclining or bending to a side. In Cumberland the same word is used to convey the same meaning, but it is generally spelt *swent*, or *swint*. Now the valley of the North Tyne runs nearly direct north from Hexham, and the two Swinburns—for there are two *burns*—take their rise among a range of lumpy hills to the north-east, and run right "swin" or athwart this billowy range, until they fall into the North Tyne, near Houghton Castle. When a horse has difficulty in drawing its load up a hill, it "*swins*" it—that is to say, it goes obliquely from side to side of the road until it gets to the top. Before being quite sure about the derivation of a place-name, I find it very important to get at the ancient local idioms and nomenclature of the district. May not Swindale, in Westmoreland, be derived from the same source? It is a small dale, running across a range of hills into a large glen. No doubt some of the place-names with this prefix are taken from the word Swine. For instance, the old family of Swinton, in Berwickshire, have a sow and pigs for their coat of arms, with a suitable motto. The fields in the immediate vicinity of the small village of Swinton, near to which this family have their seat, have mostly names connecting them with Swine—Sow Mire, Sow Mire Shot, Pigs Field, &c. &c.

J. C.

* This letter must end the controversy.—ED. A.



"BY HOOK OR BY CROOK."

The letter from Mr. George R. Wright, F.S.A., introduced in *THE ANTIQUARY* (see p. 118), will, I have no doubt, been interesting to many readers, but I believe that the true origin of the expression "By Hook or by Crook" is not therein disclosed.

In addition to the two quotations from Spenser there given, the expression, as existing at an early date, is to be found in Sir Thomas More's "Utopia" (page 35 of the edition of 1639), where, speaking of the aggregation of land by sheep-masters, he says, "by one means therefore, or by other, either by hooke or by crooke, they (husbandmen and their families) must needs depart away."

It is evident, therefore, that the expression is too early to admit of reference to two learned judges named Hooke and Crooke, in the time of Charles I., if there were such a pair. I can trace no such person as Judge Hooke, though we are all, of course, acquainted with Sir George Crook, or Croke, as the name is commonly written.

I believe, however, that the origin of the expression is received to be as old as the invasion of Ireland by Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke.

When Strongbow was planning a safe and advantageous spot for landing his forces, he secured a Waterford pilot, or one, at least, who well knew the Waterford river. The wind bore him safely to the mouth of the estuary, but as it blew strong and was shifty the task was a difficult one. Near the mouth of the estuary there is a place named Hook, in the Barony of Shelbourne, Co. Wexford. On the other hand, further north and nearer Waterford, there is a place named Crook, in the Barony of Gaultier, Co. Waterford. The Earl demanded of the pilot where he would be able to land in the shifting state of the wind. "Well," said the pilot, "you must land by Hook or by Crook." Then, said the Earl, "Land I will, by Hook or by Crook." The landing was effected, and the expression became ever after established as indicating alternative courses.

At Loftus House, the seat of the Marquis of Ely, in the vicinity of Hook, a massive and apparently two-handed sword is preserved, which is said traditionally to have belonged to Strongbow.

CHARLES WALPOLE, C.B.

Broadford, Chobham.

Mr. G. Wright asks (on page 118) for an explanation of the origin of this phrase, and gives an idea of his own on the subject, which does not commend itself to my judgment. I am of opinion that it arose from the liberty given to the dwellers in, or near, the Royal forests to gather the branches lopped off the felled timber for fuel, and such decayed branches of the growing trees as they could reach "by hook or by crook"—i.e., by such instruments tied to long poles, but not to use an axe or cutting weapon of any sort, or climb the trees, under heavy penalty.

This, I think, is by far the most reasonable explanation, that of the two lawyers, "Hook and Crook," being manifestly jocular, like the novelist's "Snap, Gammon, and Quirk."

W. DEAN FAIRLESS, M.D.

Oxford.

As you seem to invite an answer to Mr. Wright's interesting communication about the origin of the expression "By Hook or by Crook," on page 118, I venture to suggest that the full meaning of this expression, if not quite so strong as *per fas aut nefas*, still hints at the obtaining of a thing in some way or other, with an insinuation of fraud, and that the monks used it as though to say, that if the Lord Abbot did not get a "good piece of meat" by hook, he would get it by crook—i.e., by ordering the *Coquins* to put it aside for him; the crook being an emblem of his abbatial authority.

New Jersey, U.S.A.

R.S.

Another correspondent writes:—Strongbow, on entering Waterford Harbour, observed a castle on one shore and a church on the other. Inquiring what they were, he was told it was the Castle of Hook and the Church of Crook. "Then," said he, "we must enter and take the town by Hook or by Crook." Hence the proverb.

The suggestion of Mr. George R. Wright (p. 118) that this time-honoured phrase may have arisen from the dealings of the Abbot of Battle and his flesh-hook with the meat-cauldron of the society, is certainly an ingenious addition to the possible solutions of a difficult verbal riddle.

I believe, however, that the saying has a more extended, and perhaps less ancient origin, than that which he assigns to it. Is not "By hook or by crook" simply an old law term, and does it not refer to the tenure of land, arable or pastoral, cornland or grassland; the reaping-hook being the sign of one, the shepherd's crook of the other? In this sense absolute and inclusive possession is signified. I hold the estate by hook or by crook, that is, I hold every field of it.

I am unable at the moment to offer any example in literature of such a use, or to say when the meaning "by one way or another," *per fas aut nefas*, became attached to the proverb. It was obviously so attached when Spenser wrote, as Mr. Wright's citations prove. It was used even earlier in *Du Bartas* (or by his translator) and in *Florie*, as Mr. Halliwall points out. And I cannot help suspecting that in this later meaning there is an allusion to the ingathering or grasping of an object in two ways, by the direct pull, as it were, of the hook, and by the indirect or sidelong action of the crook; or by any means, *direct or oblique*, as Johnson explains it. "*Rem quocunque modo rem!*"

It is possible, after all, that there is no alternative of meaning in "by hook or by crook," but that both words signify the same thing. *Hook* was commonly used by our old writers for *evil* in a person or an object. *Crook* is familiar to us in "crooked ways." Both may stand as the opposite to *fair* and *honest*. If I cannot attain my end by fair means, I will by hook or by crook, that is, by foul means, the *nefas* of the dilemma.

J. KENWARD, F.S.A.

Harborne, near Birmingham.

(See vol. i. p. 118.)

At Waterford it is supposed that we are indebted to Cromwell for the above expression. The headland at the east entrance to Waterford Harbour is called "Hook," and the opposite land "Crook;" and when Cromwell contemplated attacking Waterford, he said he would take the city by "Hook or by Crook." It seems clear that the expression was a common one before Cromwell's time, and was no doubt known to him; and in hearing of the names of these headlands he might very naturally have used the expression—and used it as we do, but with a more apposite meaning.

Melksham.

A. G.



THE ROSICRUCIANS.

(See vol. i. p. 286.)

The best modern work on the Rosicrucians is that by Hargrave Jennings, and is published by Messrs. Chatto & Windus, of Piccadilly. The book (though a general work on the subject, treats more especially of the great English Rosicrucian Robert Fludd, Flood, or "de Fluctibus." The only Rosicrucians I know of at present (and some of whose works I possess) are Raymond Lully, Robert Fludd, and Michael Maier. Can "Rosy Cross" add to my list? if he would do so I should be grateful.

G. OAKELEY-FISHER.

21, Maida Vale, W.

Rosy Cross should consult "The Rosicrucians, their Rites and Mysteries," by Hargrave Jennings, published by the late Mr. J. C. Hotten, in 1870, of which a new edition was issued last year.

EVERARD HOME COLEMAN.

71, Brecknock Road, N.



OUR EARLY BELLS.

In an article entitled "Our Early Bells" which appears in the July number of THE ANTIQUARY (see p. 18), there is a slight inaccuracy which it would be as well to correct. I am not one of those who deny that the Phœnicians traded with the inhabitants of West Cornwall for tin, and who contend that "Ictis" is the Isle of Wight; but I think that theories should not be founded on wrong premises.

There is no such place as "Market Jew Street" near Penzance. Market Jew Street is the name of a street in Penzance which leads towards the town of "Market Jew" or "Marazion," distant about three miles, on the shores of Mount's Bay. The names "Market Jew" and "Marazion" are merely corruptions of the Cornish name of the town "Marghasiewe," which is the plural of the Cornish word "Marghas," a market, and this name has no more to do with "bitterness," "Zion," or "Jews," than "London."

The name was very appropriate when the town was the chief emporium or market-place at the head of the Bay, and Penzance was, as a town, non-existent. These corruptions have taken their present form to

suit preconceived opinions, and that of "Marazion" is especially modern. When I was a boy all old persons in West Cornwall spoke of the town as "Market Jew" (Marghasiewe).

A CORNISHMAN.



MAY-DAY GARLANDS.

(See vol. i. p. 285.)

As your correspondent, Mr. T. B. Trowsdale, gives an account of some May-Day customs yet observed at Sevenoaks, in West Kent, perhaps a record of a similar observance of the day, with variations, at Whitstable, in East Kent, forty years ago, may not be uninteresting to the readers of THE ANTIQUARY. May-Day at the time named, was, as it possibly still is, a time of great gladness with young and old, the ancient Roman festival of *Maia*, the mother of *Mercury*, retaining its hold upon the men of Kent as strongly as in any part of the country. The little oyster town, upon this occasion, presented a very gay and joyous appearance. For two or three days previous to the anniversary flowers were got together from all available sources—woods, fields, lanes, and gardens (and at that time almost every house had a garden)—while the request made by the children, "Please give me a few flowers for my garland," was generally met with a smile and a "posy," so that the quantity collected was something wonderful. Next came their disposal; and for this purpose hoops were begged from the grocers; being fixed transversely they were then covered with bluebells, wallflowers, buttercups, and every other obtainable variety from Flora's wealth; to these were added ribbons and pendants made by stringing short pieces of tobacco pipe alternately with small discs of white paper; and when thus completed, perhaps with a doll hung in the centre, the garland was put on to a string and suspended, from window to window, across the street; the string, in some cases, being further decorated with flags or festoons of flowers. It is easy to imagine the effect of a number of such garlands suspended about the town, with groups of children under their own garlands, making merry with fun and dances.

It was a red letter day for many generations, and deserves to be remembered for its happy associations, by this iconoclastic age, for "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever." I do not recollect any rhythmic accompaniment to these festivities.

JOHN T. BEER.

Leeds, near Maidstone.



A HAND-BELL.

(See vol. i. p. 287.)

Has the "Man of Kent" correctly copied the name from the hand bell at Dover?

In "Vetusta Monumentum," vol. ii., 1789, the engraving is given of a brass bell three inches high, exclusive of the handle, inscribed—

PETRUS GHEYNEYS ME FECIT, 1366.

I have a silver gilt bell with the same inscription, and same date, 1569.

I saw also a copper one a few years ago at Frank-

fort for sale with the same inscription, but what was the date I do not recollect, the size of that 10 inches.

The subject on the whole of these three bells is the same—Orpheus, who, on a rude kind of violin, has brought round him an attentive-looking audience of birds and beasts, including a

“Rabbit and hare
And even a bear.”

In addition to the name of the maker, there is, also, the inscription, in capital letters—O MATER DEI MEMENTO MEI—on all three bells.

I have always considered that Van der Gheyn, the bellfounder of the Netherlands, was the person referred to by the Latin “Petrus Gheynus” or “Petrus Gheinus,” but I cannot understand how the bell figured in “Vetusta Monumenta” can be correctly copied as 1368. The art does not seem like that period. Van der Gheyn was of the sixteenth century.

E. Q.

Cloughton, Cheshire.

“THE IMITATIO CHRISTI.”

(See vol. i. p. 287.)

On consulting the sumptuous edition issued by Curmer, of Paris, in 1858, I find that the Abbe Delaunay, considered a competent authority, has, after weighing the question of authorship, decided in favour of Gerson, born in 1363.

E. Q.

Cloughton, Cheshire.

THE “RUINS” IN BATTERSEA PARK.

I recently paid a visit to Chelsea, and, never having seen Battersea Park, I crossed the Albert Bridge to have a look at it. On the river side of the Park, close to the Embankment, I found a great collection of old stone-work, carved pillars and capitals, large oak doors, &c., strewn about. There was nothing to protect them from injury. Children were clambering, running, and jumping about them; and some of these terrible infants were busily engaged in chipping away fragments of the best carved work. Can you tell me anything about these classical-looking ruins? they are apparently neglected and forgotten by the authorities. Is it intended to erect the fragments on the spot where the *disjecta membra* now lie? if so, would it not be better to do so before they are hopelessly damaged by children and roughs; or else to rail them in, or otherwise protect them from wanton injury?

CUTHBERT BEDE.

[These are probably the *disjecta membra* of the fine screen in front of old Burlington House, which were removed in 1865 from Piccadilly to Battersea Park.]—ED. ANTIQUARY.

JADE IN EUROPE.

Being interested in the matter of jade, I would ask Mr. Thiselton Dyer, or any antiquary, whether he is

aware that it has been stated—though I know not with what truth—that the tumulus of Mont St. Michel, near Carnac, when opened some years ago, was found to contain “a square chamber containing eleven beautiful jade celts, two large rough celts, twenty-six small petiolite celts, and 110 stone beads and fragments of flint, but no trace of metal.” Neither am I aware where these were deposited. The find, if truly stated, necessarily disposes of the theory that “some traveller in his journeyings may have brought it [them] in much later times, from some locality where jade might be found.”

B. NICHOLSON.

306, Goldhawk Road,
Shepherd's Bush, W.

Answers to Correspondents.

“Moss Trooper” is thanked for the Bookplate so kindly sent.

Books Received.

Memorials of Cambridge. By Charles H. Cooper, F.S.A. Part VI. (Macmillan & Co.)—Glossary of the Essex Dialect. By Richard S. Charnock, F.S.A. (Trübner & Co.)—Politics and Art. By T. H. Hall Caine. (Notes and Queries Society, Liverpool.)—Cathedra Petri. By Charles F. B. Allnatt. (Burns & Oates.)—Mysteries of all Nations. By James Grant. (Simpkin, Marshall & Co.)—Philological Essays of the late Rev. Richard Garnett, of the British Museum. Edited by his Son. (Williams & Norgate.)—Truthfulness and Ritualism. By Orby Shipley, M.A. Second Series. (Burns & Oates.)—Our Ancient Monuments and Land around Them. By C. P. Kains-Jackson. With Preface by Sir John Lubbock, Bart. (Elliot Stock.)—English Chimes in Canada. By the Rev. H. Scadding, D.D. (Toronto: Guardian Office.)—John Noakes and Mary Styles; or “an Essex Calf’s” Visit to Tiptree Races. A Poem with a Glossary. By Charles Clark, Esq. (J. Russell Smith, Soho Square.)—Chrestos; a Religious Epithet. By J. B. Mitchell, M.D. (Williams & Norgate.)—Mémorial de Gabriel Béranger. By Sir William Wilde, M.D. (Dublin: Gill & Son.)—Colchester Castle. By G. Buckler. (Simpkin, Marshall, & Co.)—Life, Times, and Correspondence of Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare. By W. J. Fitz-Patrick, LL.D. 2 vols. (Duff & Sons.)—Folk-lore Record, Vol. III. part 1. (Folk-lore Society.)—Gloucestershire Notes and Queries. Part 7. (Kent & Co.)—Byegones, April to June, 1880. (Oswestry: Caxton Works.)—Ancient Buildings of Halifax. By John Leyland. (Halifax: R. Leyland & Son.)—English Plant Names. By Rev. John Earle, M.A. (Clarendon Press, Oxford.)—Bibliography of Dickens. By R. H. Shepherd. (Shepherd, 5, Bramerton Street, Chelsea.)—Renaissance in Italy. By J. Addington Symonds. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—Calendar of State Papers: Colonial America and West Indies, 1661–1668. Edited by W. Noel Sainsbury. (Longman & Co.)

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Pennant's Tours in Wales.—Pugh's Cambria Depicta.—Churchyard's Worthiness of Wales.—Pennant's London, and Chester to London.—History of the Westminster Election, 1784 (90).

A beautiful slab of marble (purple breccia), 4 feet long, 2 feet broad, 1 inch thick. It has been polished. W. Pointer, 18, Carburton Street, Portland Street, W.

Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales. Original edition, 1773; 6 vols. 4to, thick paper, whole calf, gilt extra; excellent condition; engravings complete. Book Plates of Robert Wood and Richard Taylor (91).

Life and Death of King Charles I., with ΕΙΚΟΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ and Vindication of King Charles's authorship, 1693, 11s.—W. D., 14, St. Peter's Hill, Grantham.

Tokens, French Centimes (various); American Cents and Tokens; Half-farthings; for disposal (88).

The greater part of The Arundel Society's Publications for last twenty years; will separate.—Geo. Mackey, 49A, Union Passage, Birmingham.

Armorial Général de l'Empire Français contenant les Armes de sa Majesté l'Empereur et Roi, des Princes de sa Famille, etc., par Henri Simon. Paris, 1812. The contents are:—Abrégé de l'art Héraldique, seventy splendid copper-plates (size 18 inches by 12 inches), containing more than 700 Coats of Arms of Napoleon I., his Family, Court, and Generals, with full heraldic descriptions, and Index.—Address offers, W. H., 746, Old Kent Road, S.E.

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Autographs for sale, 1s. per dozen.—R. H., 15, Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush.

A Few "Chap Books," 181—(87).

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half calf, neat.—Public Records of Great Britain and Ireland, with facsimiles, thick folio, 1800.—Dods-worth's Salisbury Cathedral.—Amsinck's Tunbridge Wells.—Moule's Bibliotheca Heraldica.—Cotton's Typographical Gazetteer.—Rutter's Fonthill Abbey, full morocco gilt.—Roy's Military Antiquities, and many others for sale or exchange.—H. Gray, 10, Maple Street, Cheetham, Manchester.

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Ame's Typographical Antiquities, Bibliotheca, Anglo-Poetica (83).

Byron's Deformed, 1824.—Curse of Minerva, 1812.—Ode to Napoleon, 1814.—Poems on his Domestic Circumstances, 1816 (84).

Chatterton's Supplement.—Carew's Poems.—Syntax Three Tours.—Hood's Annuals, 1835-7-9.—Howard's Poems, 1660, original editions (85).

Keble's Christian Year, sixth edition (86).

Seventeenth Century Tokens of Worcestershire. Best price given.—W. A. Cotton, Bromsgrove.

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System of Self-Government, by Edmondson.—Doctrine of the Reformation in the words of Martin Luther (Saunders and Otley).—Arundones, by Drury Cami.—Freytag's Pictures of German Life.—Freytag's The Lost Manuscript.—Humboldt's Cosmos, vol. iv. part 2 (Longman).—Life of Christ, by Jeremy Taylor, complete.—Zoological Society's Proceedings, vol. for 1864, coloured plates.—Walks around Nottingham, 1835.—The Naval Keepsake, 1837.—Nights at Sea, 1852.—Little Henry (Dover), 1816.—Medical Assistant, or Jamaica Practice of Physic, by T. Danvers (printed by Gilbert, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell).—Cozen's Tour in the Isle of Thanet, 1793.—Garside's Prophet of Carmel (Burns & Oates).—Reports of condition and prices of all or part of this list to be sent to M., care of The Manager.